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THE

# Nonconformist.

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CONTENTS.

Leading Articles:
The Government University Bill ..... 677
Scenes in the House of Commons ..... 677
Convocation on Vestments ..... 678
Scottish Church Notes ... 678
Literature:
India and its Invasions 679
A Year in a Lancashire Garden ..... 680
The Magazines—July . 681
Brief Notices ..... 682
The University Education Bill..... 682
M. Jules Ferry's French Education Bill..... 682
Convocation, Parliament, and the Rubrics ..... 683
Prayer-Book Reform..... 684
Ecclesiastical Miscellany 684
Religious and Denominational News:
Christ Church, Westminster Road ..... 685
Colleges and Schools:
Lancashire Independent College ..... 685
Rawdon College ..... 686
Hackney College..... 686
University College ..... 686
Correspondence:
A Day in the Country . 687
The Late Lord Lawrence 687
The Week ..... 688
Sketches from the Gallery ..... 689
The Zulus and their Neighbours ..... 690
The Late Prince Louis Napoleon ..... 691
Election Intelligence..... 691
The Government and their Supporters..... 692
Land Titles and Transfer 692
The Education Report ... 692
Moral Instruction in Board Schools..... 692
Epitome of News ..... 693
Miscellaneous ..... 693
Gleanings ..... 694
Births, Marriages, &c. ... 695

## THE GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY BILL.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor's Irish University Bill was read a second time *nem. con.* During the preceding week the measure had been condemned by the Roman Catholic hierarchy—which is now, it seems, to be regarded as a representative body in the State—as utterly inadequate for members of that communion; and subsequently by the Home Rule members, who, in all such matters, say ditto to the Romish bishops. The Government do not appear to have been startled by such repudiation, but evidently expected it. Under these circumstances, last night's debate was in the nature of a reconnaisance. Each side was more anxious to discover the tactics of its opponents than to reveal its own, although the palm of frankness must be yielded to the members of the Opposition. This game was an easy one to play. Their lordships may express their sympathy with the principle of Roman Catholic endowment, but they cannot give effect to their wishes. It is out of their power to introduce money clauses into a measure initiated in the House of Peers, though they can at their pleasure accept or reject as a whole a bill sent up to them with such provisions. And the general drift of the debate was an invitation to the House of Commons to take that course. In this respect all the speakers were in substantial agreement. They contended that the bill as it stood was wholly inadequate. All but the Lord Chancellor admitted, without proving, that the Roman Catholics laboured under a serious grievance. Earl Cairns will only recognise "a tangible want," which his bill precisely meets. What last night's discussion makes clearer than ever is that neither the Roman Catholic bishops nor their friends care aught for greater facilities for University education unless endowment in some form is granted.

It is impossible for us at the present moment to do justice to this significant debate, which may be regarded as the sure precursor of *some* compromise outside the four corners of the bill. If the speeches of Lord Kimberley and Lord O'Hagan, on the Liberal side, mean anything, it is—that to satisfy the Irish bishops there must be endowment, either direct or indirect, to their denominational University, or under guise of "result fees." The line taken by Lord Salisbury pointed to the same conclusion. He admitted the claims of the Irish Catholics, and let it appear that the Government could not act as they would wish, simply because English opinion was adverse. Lord Granville, with more caution, asked why the Government should not follow the lines of the Intermediate Education Act of last year; to which it may be replied that The O'Conor Don's bill, which the Government opposed, was ostensibly based on the principle of that measure.

We are glad to observe that the Lord Chancellor, while admitting the necessity that some money arrangements should be made, did not show a disposition to go far in the direction indicated by his colleague of the Foreign Office and the Opposition peers referred to. Earl Cairns urged that neither Parliament nor the country would consent to the payment of public money to institutions in which education was given in accordance with the views of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, but he went on to say that exhibitions, scholarships, and other such prizes did not come under the head of payments made to denominational institutions. We gather then that his lordship, while ready to offer rewards to Roman Catholic laymen, is not prepared to allow "result fees" for the support of Romish colleges.

This is in reality the whole question at issue. There can be no reasonable objection to offer to students adequate rewards for learning, through the agency of the proposed new University, wherever they may have been taught, and whatever their religious views. This is a purely academical question. But it is quite another thing to endow exclusively Roman Catholic colleges directly or indirectly. If that is to be done, there is no reason why The O'Conor Don's bill should not have been substantially accepted. To introduce the theory of result-fees into the Government measure would be to violate the principles so emphatically laid down both by Mr. Cross and the Chancellor of the Exchequer a fortnight ago. At this time of day the Government and Parliament, on the showing of these statesmen, have no more right to endow Romish institutions than those which belong to any other ecclesiastical body. As the Lord Chancellor pointed out, the bill of last year is no precedent for the demands now made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in respect to University education. That the bishops will be satisfied with adequate rewards to the laity we do not believe. It is not the educational interests of the laity, but the prestige of the Romish Church, that they have in view. What they really want is, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, "public money to support, not education in any sense in which Protestants and Liberals understand the word, but a special system of moral and intellectual training so designed and so rigidly controlled as to square with the dogma and the interests of the Papacy." And if result fees are granted, as was so often openly or covertly urged last night, *this* is what the country will be committed to, unless Liberals and Nonconformists offer, as we hope will be the case, the most determined opposition to such a humiliating and abject surrender to Romish clamour.

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## SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To say that surprise has been excited would be incorrect, for political apathy is surprised at nothing; but certainly a sort of inarticulate uneasiness has been caused amongst law-abiding Englishmen by the frequent recurrence of disorderly scenes in the House which is practically the source of all law and the guarantee of all order amongst us. Three times within a fortnight the proceedings of the most renowned assembly in the world have degenerated into personal disputes of the most acrimonious character. On one occasion, the perhaps ill-timed exercise by a member of his undoubted right of moving the adjournment of the House, in consequence of his dissatisfaction with a Ministerial answer, involved all the most respected authorities in a protracted conflict. And after it was all over, calm reflection showed that the only persons strictly in order were the mover and seconder of the obnoxious motion. On another occasion a Ministerial contradiction, based, as it turned out, on insufficient information, excited the feelings of Irish members to such a degree that Mr. O'Donnell declared the bill under discussion "would not be allowed to move one inch" until the question was settled, and that, "if necessary, 500,000 Londoners would assemble in Hyde Park." He was allowed to proceed no farther, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at the instant to move that the hon. member's words be taken down. He did not, however, specify what words, which we believe is a necessary formality in such a case; and the dispute that followed ranged from one irrelevant point to another, until at last it was discovered that anything Mr. O'Donnell had said was capable of a perfectly innocent explanation, and the incident was allowed to drop. A third disturbance was caused in committee by a hasty inference from an uncompleted sentence of Mr. Biggar's. He had used the phrase "honourable or dishonourable—" and before he went further it would appear that the imagination of his excited hearers supplied the word "members." In the confusion that arose nothing could be heard but cries for withdrawal, and Mr. Biggar in vain attempted to make the House understand that he disclaimed using the expression imputed to him. At length the Chairman said "he hoped and believed that the hon. member for Cavan had given an explanation that might be satisfactory to the committee." But the explanation was simply that the words had never been used, and if so, the House must be in a very susceptible state to take offence at an imaginary completion of an unfinished sentence.

Now, the House of Commons, notwithstanding its approximate omnipotence, is, after all, human. Nay, it is intensely so. For it is composed of some 650 fairly average specimens of the full-bodied and irascible John Bull type. It would, therefore, be absurd to expect that its discussions should be conducted with the calmness of a bewigged court of justice. Those who lift up their hands in horror at the very notion of a "scene" in so distinguished an assembly do not apprehend the real gravity of the present state of things. In this respect it is not true to say that the House has degenerated. There have been far more violent scenes in days gone by than anything that need be apprehended now. But what does seem characteristic of the fits of excitement we witness now is the remarkable and even ludicrous triviality of their causes. When so great a document as the Petition of Right was in question, or, later on, when the pretensions of the Crown threatened to become formidable again, there was some rational excuse for the violence with which the Speaker was thrust back into his chair, or for the excitement that brought that venerable official into unwonted conflict with the House. But when it comes to this, that the mightiest assembly in the world is thrown into wild confusion by a dispute about the constituent elements of an obscure meeting in Ireland, or by a wrangle about the pattern of a "cat-o'-nine-tails," we are free to confess that we quite agree there

must be something wrong. But we are not sure that any diagnosis yet made is perfectly satisfactory. One writer says that the evil arises from the decay of modesty; all want to be leaders and none are content to follow. We do not think this to be very sound. It would involve a great and conspicuous change in human nature, such as would almost amount to a miracle. Bring together six hundred men in any part of the world, and there will be found at least five hundred and seventy quite ready to follow the remaining thirty, if only these should prove capable of leading. But if they should not, confusion must follow. Again, it has been said that Parliament is fractious, like idle children, because it has nothing to do. There is some truth in this. But why has Parliament nothing to do? Because it does not insist on being employed. And here we come upon the real cause of present discomfort. A depressed tone of vitality often makes the whole body "creepy," irritable, uneasy. And the head of such a body magnifies every occasion of offence. It is the political faintness and weakness of the time that infects Parliament, so that it is bored by its own existence and almost frightened by itself. There is little use in dwelling upon the obstructiveness of the Home Rulers. It has not always been without cause; and in regard to the Army Discipline Bill it has done some good service. But so far as Home Rulers are seeking impossible ends, such as the endowment of Popery out of the funds of the Disestablished Church, they would lose all real power in a healthily constituted Parliament bent upon high political aims. For Parliament is dependent for its order far more upon pervading tone and temper than upon any body of rules. And as nothing concentrates all a man's varied powers like a great purpose, so nothing disciplines a Parliament and neutralises obstruction like a general patriotic inspiration.

## CONVOCATION ON VESTMENTS.

IT is very difficult for an outsider to follow the discussions of Convocation. The subject matter is for the most part so irrelevant to the real interests of the present time, that one can hardly understand how grave and reverend men can be serious in debating such questions. The reports in the papers ordinarily read are so meagre, that their brevity and baldness add considerably to the antiquarian obscurity of such a study. It is almost like trying to decipher shorthand notes in a dead language concerning a buried age. But we assure our readers that it will not do to neglect Convocation. The bishops and clergy assembled there have the Queen's permission to debate matters ostensibly affecting our salvation. It would not perhaps be of much consequence if they did nothing more than that. But they are always trying to make additional work for an already over-burdened Parliament. And this may much more seriouly affect our comfort in this world. We have, therefore, called to our aid the lucubrations of editors wholly given to these things; and if our readers knew the labours we have undergone, they would thank us even for the little light we are able to throw on the most recent proceedings of a venerable anachronism.

On the principle that a story with an intricate plot is best understood by beginning at the end, we must premise that at the last sitting of the Upper House, the most rev. Primate announced the completion of a long series of labours. The great task of rubrical revision had been accomplished, so far at least as that is possible to the bishops and clergy, apart from the aid of such authorities in divinity as Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Hartington, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Fawcett, Major O'Gorman, Mr. Biggar, and other representatives of the modern world. But the archbishop has at least cut out their work for them. He and his brethren, he said, had gone through all the proposed changes of the rubrics, and there was now agreement between the two Houses, so that the answer to the Letters of Business from the Crown could be sent to the Home Secretary; and their lordships had agreed to the draft bill "for the better regulation of the ceremonial of the Church of England, which could also be reported at the same time." This is surely a formidable prospect for Parliament. If a dispute about a "cat-o'-nine-tails" requires an extra sitting, prolonged even to the small hours of a Sunday morning, to get rid of it, what would it be if chasuble and cope and stole and hood had to be discussed? A single "alcove" guarded by a policeman sufficed for the exhibition of the instruments of flagellation. But it would almost require Westminster Hall for the necessary ecclesiastical display if Parliament as punctiliously insists on ocular demonstration when the Ceremonial Bill comes before it. And if we may judge by the passions raging around such trifles, it would require a very strong detachment of police to keep order on the occasion. A glance at the process by which the consummation was achieved for which the archbishop was so devoutly thankful is not reassuring.

There are of course other rubrics involved besides that on vestments. But they have made much less fuss, and one of them at least concerns a matter on which "Nonconforming members of the Church of England" have something to say from their own point of view. It is all very well for the clergy to soothe their own consciences by declaring that the Athanasian Creed is to be construed consistently with Scripture. But when they propose an alteration of the burials rubric they ought to know that they are touching here a matter that affects a real question of the modern world. Fancy Parliament now passing a bill "for the better regulation of the ceremonial of the Church of England," and leaving the burials scandal unremedied! But, after all, clothes are the most important part of ceremonial, and on this subject the Upper and Lower Houses were at apparently hopeless discord until almost the last moment, when a transformation scene took place. The Upper House had elaborated a resolution expressly ordering that "every priest, or deacon, at all times of his ministration, shall wear a surplice, with a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree, and no other ornament, until it shall be otherwise ordered by a canon of the Church lawfully enacted, promulgated, and executed." Then followed a proviso that the new rubric should not be understood to repeal certain canons referring to the use of copes in cathedrals. To this resolution Canon Gregory had promptly given notice that he should move the disagreement of the Lower House. Accordingly, when the resolution was brought down, he brought his amendment forward and carried it by 68 to 13. Archdeacon Denison protested against any proposal to bring the worship of the Church before Parliament, and declared that the endeavour to do so was a "move" against the Athanasian Creed. Nevertheless, the Lower House almost immediately afterwards adopted, without a dissentient voice, a form of resolution which it would puzzle an ecclesiastical lawyer to distinguish from that of the bishops. Archdeacon Denison then declared he had been taken by surprise. "The House, by a previous resolution, had saved the ornaments rubric, had built it up, and now it had destroyed what had been so built up." It appears to us that there was much force in the sturdy archdeacon's observation. But a deeper humiliation was in store. The *Church Times* on Friday last had a triumphant article, headed, "A Surprise Foiled," in which it treated the archbishop as is the wont of Ritualists to deal with dignities. But while that article was passing through the press, the bishops quietly walked into the College Hall, where the Lower House was gathered, and so overawed the recalcitrant clergy that a complete submission was made, and with a verbal alteration the resolution of the bishops was adopted. Whether Parliament will be equally submissive is another question. Perhaps other Churchmen will share Archdeacon Denison's objection to bringing their Church into Parliament, lest there be a move against a good many other things besides the Athanasian Creed.

## A GREAT AGRICULTURAL WEEK.

LONDON was more thoroughly agricultural than the country districts themselves last week, and during that period, at least, there was certainly none of the neglect of agricultural topics by the Press of which a writer in the *Nineteenth Century* has recently complained. The great agricultural show at Kilburn first claimed attention, and received it very fully too, although, unfortunately, the most resolute and indefatigable reporter can scarcely claim to have seen half the exhibition. The persistent rainfall rendered what would have been the most successful display of agricultural products and appliances ever got together a dismal failure—a heavy loss to the Royal Agricultural Society and the exhibitors, and a disappointment to actual and would-be visitors alike. The comparatively few Londoners who ventured into the show-ground certainly saw something they had never seen before; they saw, and felt too, the largest area of the most unmitigated mud that it had ever been their misfortune to come in contact with. Graphic as many of the accounts of the state of the showyard have been, no one could have obtained more than a faint idea of what that dismal swamp was like without seeing and attempting to wade through it. Miles of roadways lined with the most interesting array of implements and machinery had been churned up into a plastic mess several inches in depth, so that, quite apart from the extreme unpleasantness of walking through it, the labour of progress was so great that the strongest pair of legs could not long endure it. In fact, many exhibitors frankly told intending visitors that it was impossible to get to their stands. It was not quite so difficult to see the live stock, as there had been less carting past their stalls, but it was necessary to pick one's way in order to avoid the pools of water, and at the best it was more like paddling than walking to get about. In the principal thoroughfares railway sleepers and thousands of loads of burnt earth had been laid down. There were also plank pathways wide enough for two people to walk abreast upon them, so that it was possible to get to a few of the points of the greatest interest in the show, though scarcely with dry feet. In addition to the discomfort of walking about in a bog, there was almost incessant rain overhead, so that many visitors went home drenched to the skin from head to feet. Thus the greatest agricultural show that has ever been got together was rendered a failure to all concerned by the persistent hostility of the elements. It is very melancholy to think of, as there was so much to be seen at Kilburn, and the Royal Society had done wonders to ensure success. But, as in farming, the managers of an agricultural show which is held out of doors may do their very best and yet be utterly defeated, and the failure at Kilburn is only the climax to a disastrous season. Agricultural depression, of which we have heard and read so much lately, gets deeper and deeper still. The wet weather which spoilt the show has done something which is much worse: it has rendered another defective harvest—the fifth in succession—inevitable. Heavy as the loss of the Royal Agricultural Society and its exhibitors will be, it is as nothing when compared with the aggregate losses which the farmers of a single county will suffer from the floods and the lack of sunshine.

It is somewhat of a relief to turn to the indoor meetings held during the week to discuss agricultural topics, although the prevailing depression was necessarily the *piece de resistance* at all of them. Passing by meetings held in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society, we notice first, as of the freshest interest, the inaugural meetings of the Farmers' Alliance, that new association to which many look with hope as the nucleus of a great and much-needed uprising of the farmers and those who actively sympathise with them in favour of agricultural reform. At the conference of members held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday afternoon the constitution, rules, and immediate objects of the Alliance were definitely settled. So satisfactory was the work done by the provisional committee to the body of the members that no alterations of importance were made in the scheme prepared for their acceptance. The new organisation, therefore, starts under auspices favourable to its harmonious working. In the evening the first public meeting of the Alliance was held, the hall being closely packed with an audience chiefly composed of farmers. Mr. James Howard, the chairman of the association, presided, and opened the proceedings in a telling speech. Mr. Howard is a man who possesses the confidence of the more thoughtful of the farmers in an extraordinary degree, and no more fitting chairman could have been chosen. Some capital speeches were delivered and enthusiastically received. Interruptions of

course occurred, notably from a gentleman who thinks that the abolition of the malt tax is the panacea for farmers' ills, and from another person who strove hard to bring about a discussion on the supposed advantages of Protection. But the malt tax is a subject of much difference of opinion amongst farmers, and, as to Protection, the audience showed plainly that they did not wish to waste valuable time in discussing it. The objects of the Alliance have previously been mentioned in our columns, and are no doubt familiar to our readers. They are at once practicable and moderate, and the only complaint we have to make about them is that they do not include a proposal to reform the laws relating to the settlement and transfer of land. Upon this subject it is said that farmers feel but little interest; but we hope that the leaders of the Alliance will so far educate their followers as to bring them to see how important the question is to themselves as well as to people less immediately concerned. We are glad, however, to see that the Farmers' Alliance has made a good start in its public career. If it only secures its first object—the better representation of tenant-farmers in Parliament—it will work wonders. That is the foundation-stone of agricultural reform.

We regret to see that at a meeting convened by the Central Chamber of Agriculture and the Farmers' Club, the ghost of Protection reared its head with effect. The meeting was held to consider what practical remedies for the depression in agriculture could be devised, and a motion in favour of Mr. Chaplin's royal commission—since granted—was passed. It was bad enough for a great meeting of landlords and farmers to confess that they were so ignorant of the evils of our agricultural system that a Parliamentary inquiry was needed, but it was much worse that the effects of Free-trade should be put forward as a special subject for the royal commission to inquire into.

As for the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Chaplin's proposal for a royal commission, it was more interesting than instructive. There is too much reason to fear that the Government have granted the commission rather with the object of staving off proposals of agricultural reform, than with a sincere desire to remedy the evils of which farmers complain. Mr. Bright spoke with all his old fire and eloquence, and Lord Hartington was led to show his hand to some extent, and thus to raise hopes that the leaders of the Liberal party may at last be induced to deal with the great subject of land tenure reform. Mr. Chaplin, in commenting upon the objects of the Farmers' Alliance, declared that they would not remove the depression in agriculture. No one has pretended that they would. Nothing but good seasons can render farming remunerative; but to give the farmers that fair field for the exercise of their energies, and that security of capital which they have never yet enjoyed, will enable them to meet foreign competition with a fair hope of success. We hope that good may come out of the royal commission; but we protest against its being made an excuse for delaying those measures of agricultural reform which have been so long demanded in vain by impartial outsiders, as well as by the more independent and thoughtful of the farmers themselves.

## SCOTTISH CHURCH NOTES.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Before I forget, will you allow me to correct a mistake which you gave currency to a few weeks ago, in consequence of your using the *Scotsman's* report of the General Assemblies instead of that given by the *Daily Review*? The *Scotsman* is usually very accurate, but in telling what was said about disestablishment in the Free Church Assembly it made a minister from Aberdeen say that there had been a secession of 400 people *from* the Free Church *to* the Establishment in the parish of New Deer. A letter appeared next day correcting the error, which it is not wonderful that you did not see. The real truth, however, should be known. The secession in question was *from* not *to* the Establishment. And it has resulted in the formation of an Independent congregation, the people preferring to set up for themselves rather than to be connected with any particular denomination around them.

Dr. Rainy's correspondence with Mr. Gladstone did not throw much light on the question of what is going to happen when the Liberals get into power. It is even doubted whether it was wise in the Principal to meddle with the matter. The position of things is pretty well understood; and Mr. Gladstone ought not to be bothered any more in the meantime upon the subject. A far more important thing is that he should if possible be persuaded to keep out of any Irish embroglio. All Scotch people, who care anything about religion, will be dead against such a University Bill as will involve concurrent endowment, and nothing will so tend to endanger the success of the candidature in Midlothian as for Mr. Gladstone to play into the hands of the priests.

About that candidature there is at present the most absolute confidence. I don't know whether I have mentioned it before, but in any case it will bear stating twice, that the soberest calculations of the Liberals are these:—(1) That if the election takes place on the existing register, Mr. Gladstone will be returned by a majority of 500; and (2) that the result of a personal canvass by him will be to excite sufficient enthusiasm to swamp triumphantly any quantity of faggots. These are not the anticipations of sanguine dreamers; they are the results of the deliberate convictions of the men who know.

A note by Dr. Donald Fraser, in the Established Church Missionary *Record*, has caused considerable astonishment here. Dr. Donald thinks it possible for a Presbyterian Church to flourish across the border while it is on equally cordial terms with the twin Churches which exist in a state of separation in the North. To bring about such a state of things it would be necessary to reduce that Church to a condition of absolute insipidity—to make it pure milk-and-water—to cause it to become a simply negative quantity, neither one thing nor another. But is that possible? If the English Presbyterian Church were in Zululand, or at the Antipodes, it might look down serenely upon our "Scottish dissensions," as Dr. Fraser calls them. But, unfortunately, it is only our next door neighbour, and it can no more keep clear of the questions which disturb us than a man can sit calmly in his own sanctum when the next house is on fire. Upon such points as divide the present Established Church and the Scottish Nonconformists, the latter are not prepared to tolerate the cold-blooded neutrality which is recommended. And if the thing is pressed, there will come to be presented to our friends across the Tweed a very definite issue on this. Choose your friends; if you insist on silencing any man who speaks his mind freely against Moderatism and State Churchism, then by all means go to where you belong. We can have no further interest in a Church which on the greatest questions of the day is practically tongue-tied. I don't, however, for a moment believe that Dr. Donald Fraser is in this or in any other connection a representative Presbyterian.

There is naturally much interest felt in the Glasgow election. Mr. Whitelaw came in as the third wheel, but now that the straightforward question is presented as to whether our largest Scottish city is to be Liberal or Tory, there can be no doubt about the result. No Conservative need apply. A strong feeling exists in favour of Mr. C. Tennent of The Glen, but there could not be a more trustworthy man placed at the disposal of any constituency than Mr. R. T. Middleton. He is a large-minded, liberal-hearted Christian man, one who understands his country, and would be prepared to spend and be spent in its service. On the subject of disestablishment Mr. Tennent is one of those Quis-quis persons who say that they have no particular opinions of their own, but that they will be prepared to vote all right when the leaders of the party have been all converted. Mr. Middleton is not in such a nebulous condition. He knows already what his own mind is; and the advantage of having a member like that is that he will not only follow the procession when the procession is made up, but contribute something at the outset towards its organisation.*

There has been another step taken in the Smith case. Most people, however, are growing sadly weary of it. The cleverness of the Professor is something to marvel at. The Presbytery of Aberdeen is composed of a good many reasonably aged and experienced men, who ought to be able to manage business, but Mr. Smith coolly takes command of the whole ship, and his supporters act as his humble servants. First he compelled them to listen to a long lecture of his on the subject of his rights, and then he fought with his adversaries over small points as if he had been an Old Bailey lawyer. It is getting to be too much of a good thing, and when onlookers begin to be diverted or disgusted, edification is nearly at an end. All that the Presbytery had to do was to perform ministerially a very simple act—viz., to serve the libel, and they have done that with much ado. The next chapter will open in September. But at the present rate of procedure the case will end, say—in 1890, and all the time Professor Smith is paid his salary and exempted from service! The conditions are not bad. He was in Sinai last year, learning Arabic, and he will now, I suppose, return into Egypt.

* It seems that Mr. Tennent has been chosen by a majority of votes, and that in his address he promises to support disestablishment when introduced by a Liberal Government.

# Literature.

## *INDIA AND ITS INVASIONS.**

It is somewhat surprising to find two books, in many respects so different in style and aim as those we have named below, the very counterparts and complements of each other. What we mean by this will appear in a moment; and meanwhile we may indulge in a few passing sentences of distinct characterisation. Shoshee Chunder Dutt is, of course, a Hindoo. He belongs to the writer caste; and though he has thrown off many of the prejudices of his race and religion, his criticisms do occasionally exhibit a bias which can hardly be regarded as other than unconscious or half conscious "survivals" of past impressions and teachings. He aims, however, at thorough impartiality; and in his wide survey—for he deals with nothing less than the history of the world down to modern times—he maintains on the whole the purely *historical* attitude, and not seldom appears as a genuine sceptic. He has contributed largely to magazines in India, and part of the present work was published some years ago under the *nom de plume* of "J. A. G. Barton," and was favourably noticed. Shoshee Chunder Dutt has also published poems which have received praise. He certainly writes good prose; only occasionally doing a little violence to English idiom, and generally avoiding those doubtful or awkward constructions into which most authors, save those of the very first rank, are apt to fall. In truth, not a few facile writers on the English press might profit by a study of the careful way in which our Hindoo forms his sentences. He is always clear, and seems to aim far less at exhaustiveness than at perspicuity. His reading must have been immense; and he has not only digested it, but annotated dull books as he read, forming his own conclusions precisely where independent judgment is most difficult. His treatment of the ancient world — Egypt, Assyria, Phœnicia, Judea, China, Persia, Palestine, Greece, and Rome—is less marked by brilliancy than the first half of the second volume, where he deals at length with India generally—first presenting a really compact and valuable sketch of Bengal, its people, its religious beliefs, its antiquities, its traditions, its products, the progress of education, and the effects of British rule; and then advancing to the section which contains by far the most effective writing in the book—"The Great Wars of India," from the earliest period, down to the end of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1859. We confess to have found the portion dealing with modern nations less interesting, though the chapter on Great Britain is certainly marked by the most careful research, while the author presents a birds'-eye view of Germany, Turkey, and Russia. But most of this particular work labours under the disadvantage of being tolerably well known.

With regard to the effect of British rule in India, our author's opinion is more favourable than we should have expected. He dwells on the peace the people have enjoyed—their freedom from marauders, the admirable administration of justice as well as of civil affairs generally; and he points out that the first urgent requirement now is a better understanding between governor and governed. He then advocates a further extension of native agency in the administration of the country, with less of privilege to Englishmen merely as such, rapid completion of public works, more roads, and more schools and hospitals. The writer's figures of course are not the latest, and possibly later statistics might have modified some of his judgments. Several of the essays were published before 1874. On the first "urgent requirement" as stated by him, he has some apt reflections; acutely contrasting the ability of the British with that of the French in conciliating foreign peoples by studying their peculiarities, by courtesy, and by slight attentions. In this surely he is altogether right.

As regards the invasions, he begins with that of Semiramis, 2,000 years before Christ, sketching very vividly every inroad that could be dignified by the name of invasion down to the time when the English attained supremacy. Necessarily much is merely *outlined;* but if the reader has prepared himself by a perusal of these pages, he will perhaps be in a better position to understand and to enjoy the second work named above, which has the advantage of dealing with original Oriental authorities, and of treating with much more of fulness and picturesque vigour the special epochs taken up. This work opens with a very spirited sketch of the rise of the

* 1. *Historical Studies and Recreations.* By SHOSHEE CHUNDER DUTT, Rai Bahadoor, Author of "A Vision of Sameru and other Poems." In Two Vols. (Trübner and Co.)

2. *The Invasions of India from Central Asia.* By the same Author. (R. Bentley and Son.)

Turkish power in India under Sultan Baber, A.D. 1525. The author not only presents a vivid conception of the events and of the leading actors in them, but displays a happy faculty of individual portraiture and keen imaginative realisation of remote scenes which brings them very near to us. This is distinctly the one thing most often wanting in writers on Indian history, and some looseness of plan and lack of pervading purpose may well be forgiven when we find it. The picture of Baber and of his treatment of his army on the march to Delhi fully exhibits these qualities. Take, for example, this sketch of Baber:—

Baber's position at Agra was one of extreme danger and difficulty; his army was on the verge of mutiny. His intimate friends, his most trusty advisers and officers, had turned against him; provisions were short, the tropical heat simply unendurable to those hardy mountaineers, who were dying from sunstroke and sickness. The enemy were in walled towns and strong castles all around Agra. But the greatest danger of all was that the Hindoo nations of Rajpootana were rising to drive away the Turkish invaders. Amid these dangers it is hardly to be wondered at that Baber's army and Baber's officers longed to leave India and enjoy the fruits of the pillage of Agra and Delhi in their cool and beautiful mountain homes in Kabul. But no entreaties, no persuasion, no threatening dangers could make their leader abandon the splendid kingdom he had so nearly gained. Baber stayed in Agra; he built palaces and made watercourses, and laid out gardens. So did Khalifeh, the Viz'er, Sheikh Zin, and Yunis Ali. So many costly buildings were reared that one side of the river Jumma was called Kabul by the inhabitants of the country. Strange fate of India! It is held, but never loved, by its foreign conquerors. Baber did not at heart like the country more than his followers, or than many of its present English rulers. He remained at Agra, however, virtually unmolested for ten months. . . . . .

With respect to Baber's military character, he seems to have had few that could equal him. He rendered the most dangerous enterprises easy by his undaunted courage and perseverance, which rose above all difficulties, and made him more the object of admiration in adversity than in the height of his prosperity. The Hamites are called by Arabian writers the followers of reason; and those of the three other sects, followers of tradition.

Baber was well made, above the middle height, with a pleasant intelligent face. In the miniatures extant at the present time, Baber is thus represented to us. He wears, in Oriental fashion, the usual kaftan, with addition of long riding-boots; his head is swathed in a snowy-white turban, and his whole presence is stately and commanding. His eyes are large, dark, and piercing, and surmounted by highly-arched and marked eyebrows; and his glance is keen and penetrating. There is a likeness of Baber extant in a book once the property of his son, and now the property of the Government of India, and to be seen in the library of Government College, Agra. The book is a beautiful specimen of Oriental penmanship, and is profusely illustrated with pictures, in good drawings of castles, battles, and sieges. These illustrations resemble mediæval illuminations, or miniatures, from the fineness of the painting, and are in fairly good perspective.

The next section deals with the Turks as rulers of India for two hundred years; and the third describes the fall of the Turkish power by Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739. The rise of British power, which began only eighteen years later, is next sketched. The first Afghan expedition in 1839 is treated at far greater length than the reader might at first regard as proportionate; but as he proceeds more and more light dawns on him as to the probable intention of this chapter viewed in relation to what had gone before. We quote the following thoughtful remarks:—

The evil of the Afghan war did not end in 1841. It left, like many other evils, numerous heirs. The blow to English prestige in India was terrific. For 120 years the people of India had never seen our arms fail; they considered us invincible; but after Kabul it was said in every bazaar, "The English are great soldiers, but they could not hold Kabul." The Afghan war assisted greatly in the birth of the mutiny or rebellion of 1857. By the English nation the Afghan disaster and the Walcheren expedition are alike equally forgotten. But it is not so in India. Afghanistan is a near neighbour, and is close at hand.

Nor is it possible for the Indians to forget the unspeakable misery that befell 16,000 Hindustanees. These people, who were lost in Kabul, left relations in India who do not know to this day if these lost ones are dead or living in hopeless slavery among the Usbegs. Many of the camp followers were sold to the Turcoman at four shillings a head, and some still exist among them as slaves. The English Government exerted itself to try and recover such of these miserable people as they could, but with doubtful success. In the retreat some of the camp followers hid themselves in remote caves among the mountains, and for weeks subsisted by cannibalism, until they perished a lingering death from frost-bites and starvation.

Our prestige in the East to this day has never recovered the blow it received in Kabul.

By tracing an underlying thread of this kind, which the author has certainly not brought quite sufficiently into the foreground, we may get rid of a sense of some want of cohesion and of what seems to be merely brilliant digression. But apart from this, we have seldom read anything more striking or romantic than the sketch of Noor Mahal, and the description of the collapse of that fatal Afghan expedition. Noor Mahal presents a study which overturns all preconceived ideas of Oriental womanhood. Her reign forms a brilliant episode in the palmy period of Turkish rule. The cunning contrivance by which she managed first to attract the attention of young Prince Selim, his passion for her, the murder of her husband, her marriage to her royal lover, and then his persistent neglect of her after his accession to empire, as she worked obscure in a remote part of the palace; and, finally, her reconquest of him after she had reached an age at which Oriental women usually cease altogether to fascinate or even to attract, and her elevation not only to a high place in the Prince's regard, but actually to sovereign supremacy—for she it was who governed, widely strengthening her own position, and never weakening it by the elevation of friends and relations to places of power and trust;—all this excites the keenest interest as here narrated. Noor Mahal's wisdom was as clearly seen in the time of her success, as her firmness of purpose and unwavering perseverance had been in the time of her adversity. We may give a fair idea of the writer's style by quoting a passage from this part of the work.—

The sun was shining in the shabby little court, as it almost always does in India, in front of Noor Mahal's rooms; above was the narrow strip of blue sky. Outside, her little girl, the child of Shere Afghan, richly attired in gold and crimson, wandered hither and thither like some strange bright bird. Noor Mahal was absorbingly busy, following her daily avocations, working among her slaves and maidens. What salve is there for a sad heart like an absorbing pursuit? In such, her restless and aspiring mind had found resignation. There was a stir, a movement, a cry of voices, the bustling importance of eunuchs, which made all the busy workers pause,—"Make way for the king!" "Salute the Asylum of the Universe!" reached their ears; and then all unexpected, Jehangire stood before the woman whose life he had embittered. For one minute a flush rose to her face, cheeks, ears, neck; everything shared in the crimson glow, and then she turned deadly pale; she gave the usual salutation of touching the ground and raising her hand to her head. It was a minute too absorbing for words; the past was all before Noor Mahal. It is reported that in dying your past life rises before you like a panorama. There are such minutes in life also. She remembered her girlish passion, the warnings of her family, Shere Afghan's cruel death, her years of solitude and heartless neglect. Why had Jehangire come? There was no escape for her from this despot's cruel and uncontrollable will, as cruel and as little to be evaded as the decrees of fate. One word passing Jehangire's lips, men would have rushed forward to seize her, to brick her up alive, it might be, in the honeycomb of dungeons that was under their very feet. Jehangire's eyes were wandering with surprise over the physical features of the scene; the magnificence that filled him with astonishment, the wondrous adornments of the rooms, which he, with all the endless resources of his enormous empire, had never been able to purchase; for taste and artistic instincts and knowledge are not purchaseable articles. But what astonished him most of all was the intensely gorgeous attire of the slaves who surrounded her. No sultanas he had ever seen surpassed them in the splendour of their silken brocades of Bagdad! Noor Mahal was dressed in the plainest, simplest way; she was a woman who never looked inelegant; her dress of plain white muslin enhanced her loveliness, showed off her tall, slight, statuesque figure, her small head, the sad, refined, pensive air. "Age could not stale, nor custom change, her infinite variety." Jehangire thought he had never seen anyone so lovely.

"Why this difference between Noor Mahal and her women?" he asked; and Noor Mahal answered, with her usual tact, in her low, musical voice—

"These are slaves, and must dress as it shall please those they serve. These are my servants, and I alleviate their burden of bondage by every indulgence in my power. But I am your slave, O Emperor of the world! and must dress according to your pleasure, and not my own."

. . . . . .

The king seated himself on a sofa, and requested Noor Mahal to be seated by him. This one interview was sufficient to establish with greater power than ever her influence over Jehangire. When he rose to depart, with tears in his eyes, he begged her forgiveness for his long unkindness, and threw round her neck a necklace he wore, containing forty pearls, each pearl being valued at 4,000*l*. From the wretched quarter that had been allotted to her, Noor Mahal was removed next day to those of the favourite Sultana, which she never left. For twenty years she ruled the King and the kingdom. No important offices of State were given away without her consent; no treaties with foreign States were concluded without her knowledge. She was given the very unusual honour of being called Shahi, "Empress." Money was coined in her name, and Jehangire said, "Gold had gained a new value since it bore the name of Noor Mahal."

The chapters describing the rise of the British power in India are also well worthy of notice. In spite of some faults inherent in the plan of the book, and of others that are merely superficial, the volume remains one of the few about India which will interest and even fascinate those who are ignorant of things Indian. From this point of view we can heartily recommend it alike to the general reader and to the Anglo-Indian, who may in these chapters be enabled in the pleasantest way at once to refresh his memory and to receive new and thoughtful suggestions.

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## *A YEAR IN A LANCASHIRE GARDEN.**

If the reader should want a pleasant and genial book about gardens and flowers, with poetical quotations from many sources, and all well chosen, he could hardly do better than purchase Mr. Henry Bright's most pleasant and genial book. It is a book that will fulfil the author's half-formed hope—it will "win friends on its own account." For it has all the qualities of friendship itself. It is attractive; it is true; and while very natural, it is also very human—if that be not saying the same thing over again. What will most charm, apart from its style, is the author's delicate discrimination of flowers; and what will be most valued, next to that, are his hints as to the gardening uses of certain flowers.

We take a note, dated May 21, and, as to the present season, we are hardly beyond that date yet. There may be with highly educated culture something in which to take pride in some private gardens, but, for ourselves, we have seen little or nothing. Looking beyond, we find that the beech trees have just, and only just, got their full complement of leaves; but nearer the sight, all in which the amateur gardener takes delight is draggled by the wet into the earth, and is of the dirt, dirty. There are some daisies, in what is metaphorically termed "a lawn," opposite our window; but, if all daisies had been like these, Burns would not have written a line about them, nor would George Macdonald have written that splendid page in "Sir Gibbie" in which he describes that dumb, yet soul-speaking child of the Lord, lying entranced at the sight of what used to be a common daisy. This year there has hardly been a daisy worth the name, unless it be the vulgar, flaunting ox-eye, which always reminds one, in comparison, of a vulgar, "loud"-dressing woman, whereas the daisy itself is the meekest and most humble of meek and humble children.

Now, under date of May 21, which is, we have said, about equal to July 1, we have a very characteristic piece of writing from Mr. Bright. Here it is:—

Among other flowers in rare beauty just now are (as once in the garden of "the Sensitive Plant,")

Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess
Till they die of their own dear loveliness.

Was it, I wonder, owing to this story of Narcissus, and as an emblem of self-seeking, that the Greeks twined the white stars of this flower among the tangled locks of the Eumenides?

The snowflakes have been flowering abundantly, but they are now passing. The Greek name for snowflake is the *leucoion*—literally the white violet—and I think it possible that in a passage of Ovid, where he speaks of the violet, the poppy, and the lily being broken by a storm, he is really thinking of the snowflake. I am satisfied, as I have already said, that the *iris* is never (as Lord Stanhope asserted) called the violet.

My auriculas are not as good as they should be in a Lancashire garden, for of all flowers it is the old Lancashire favourite. It is still known as the basier (a corruption, no doubt, of bear's ear), and a pretty Lancashire ballad ends every verse with the refrain,—

For the basiers are sweet in the morning of May.

The old-fashioned columbine is in full bloom, as is also the aquilegia glandulosa. I have planted the aquilegia cœrulea, but both the plant and some seeds which I have sown have failed me, and I half fear I may never be successful with this finest of the columbines. Before I leave the columbine, let me mention a mistake in one of Jean Ingelow's very prettiest poems, which her *literary* critics seem never to have detected. She says:—

O columbine, open your folded wrapper,
Where two twin turtle-doves dwell.

But she is confusing the columbine with the monk's-hood. The doves of the columbine cluster round the centre like the doves of Pliny's vase. The doves of the monk's-hood are only seen as you remove the "wrapper," and then the old idea was that they are drawing a "Venus' chariot."

Mr. Bright, as is natural, and almost inevitable, is somewhat a man of sentiment. Scientific botanists and professional gardeners are the only people who, having to do with flowers, have no sentiment whatever about them. These people—save us from them!—are, the first, anatomists and surgeons; the second, "growers," or, as we should say in another department of natural history, "breeders." We read a little time ago, with a primrose before us, a botanical description, occupying a whole page, of the primrose. It almost made us incline to throw the flower away! Now, Mr. Bright is not botanical, but, as we have said, he can be sentimental:—

How the rose twines itself around all history and all literature! There are the rose-gardens of Persia, and the loves of the rose and nightingale; there are those famous roses once plucked in the Temple Garden, of which "the pale and bloody petals" (to use a fine expression of Hawthorn's) were strewed over many an English battlefield; there is the golden rose which the Pope gives as the best of gifts to the foremost among Catholic monarchs—emblem at once of a fading earthly life, and the unfading life in heaven.

Of English poets is there one who does not celebrate the rose, and of all is there one who draws from it a more tender morality than Waller in "Go, lovely rose"?

But no nation ever loved the rose as did the Greeks, and it was *their* legend that told us how the rose sprang to birth. Bion's "Lament for Adonis" has been translated by Mrs. Browning, and I know no transla-

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*A Year in a Lancashire Garden. By HENRY A. BRIGHT. (Macmillan and Co.)

tion equal to it in general fidelity and vigour of expression. It appears to me, on the whole, perhaps the very best translation in the language. Here are the lines which tell this part of the story :—

Ah, ah, Cytherea! Adonis is dead;
She wept tear after tear with the blood which was shed,
And both turned into flowers for the earth's garden close,—
Her tears to the windflower, his blood to the rose.

Another still more famous Greek poem about the rose is one by Sappho, which Mrs. Browning has also most beautifully translated—a fit task, which unites the names of the two great poetesses of Greece and England. The poem begins :—

If Zeus chose us a king of the flowers in his mirth,
He would call to the rose and would royally crown it,
For the rose, ho! the rose, is the grace of the earth;
Is the light of the plants that are growing upon it.

No wonder the Greeks wove their wreaths of the rose, or that "under the rose" they passed many a gay and happy hour, to be kept in memory, if untold in words.

The curious thing to notice here is that our author should have given only an incidental reference to Persia and not to have ascertained that it was from the Persians the Greeks themselves came to esteem the rose.

Having given us much pleasure—for which we thank him—we have also to thank Mr. Bright for the last sentence in his "Notes." It is :—

The English garden of to-day still awaits its laureate, and, except where, in Mr. Allingham's "Therania,"

"Vase and plot burn scarlet, gold, and azure,"

I scarcely know of a description of modern "bedding-out," and sincerely hope that the present fashion may disappear before the thankless task is undertaken.

## THE MAGAZINES—JULY.

*Fraser's Magazine*, under the new editorship, has not only a fresher look, but is altogether of a lighter character than before. There is an introductory article referring to the past of *Fraser*—one of the most honourable in periodical literature—and making a good many promises as to the future. We are glad to learn that the Liberal character of the magazine will be sustained, and, indeed, an earnest of this is given in the present number. By the bye, amongst other things, Englishmen are to be made to understand Scotchmen especially, Irishmen and Colonials better than they do now, and the magazine is to be "in no sense an organ of sectarian opinion, on the right hand or the left." The introductory article, by Principal Tulloch, is graceful, manly, and broad. Then follows the first instalment of a novel by Mr. Blackmore, characteristic in every sentence. Of Principal Shairp's paper on Shelley we can only say that the author seems to be incapable of understanding anything more than the outside of Shelley. It might have been taken for granted that this would be the case. There is a good critical paper on the Scotch Universities, followed by very pleasant and readable writing on "Bibliomania in 1879"; "Gossip and Gossip," in which the "Society" journals are well and deservedly thrashed; reviews of Tennyson's, Browning's, and George Eliot's last works; and, lastly, a political paper, "A Government on its Defence," of which the key is sounded in the first three sentences :—"Opinions may differ on the origin and nature of the change, but it can hardly be questioned that a change of a very grave kind has been wrought during the last year and a half in the relations between Great Britain and the British Empire. In the Councils of the State more account has been made of the Empire, and less of the United Kingdom. Throughout the country at large an uncomfortable feeling has begun to stir that it no longer stands where it stood formerly." There is some acute political sagacity in this remark.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has given us in *Macmillan* his judgment concerning Wordsworth, opening with the following new anecdote :—

I remember hearing Lord Macaulay say, after Wordsworth's death, when subscriptions were being collected to found a memorial of him, that ten years earlier more money could have been raised in Cambridge alone, to do honour to Wordsworth, than was now raised all through the country. Lord Macaulay had, as we know, his own heightened and telling way of putting things, and we must always make allowance for it. But probably it is true that Wordsworth has never, either before or since, been so accepted and popular, so established in possession of the minds of all who profess to care for poetry, as he was between the years 1830 and 1840, and at Cambridge. From the very first, no doubt, he had his believers and witnesses. But I have myself heard him say, that, for he knew not how many years, his poetry had never brought him in enough to buy his shoe-strings. The poetry-reading public was very slow to recognise him, and was very easily drawn away from him. Scott effaced him with this public. Byron effaced him.

Lovers of Wordsworth, amongst whom we reckon ourselves, will feel grateful to Mr. Arnold for his vindication of Wordsworth's rank, which he puts after Shakespeare, Molière, Milton, and Goethe, but before all besides. The paper is an admirable piece of critical writing. Mr. Henry James, jun., contributes a light and somewhat humorous "Diary of a Man of Fifty;" Mr. Morison discusses the Mirabeaus; "Haworth's" is brought near to a crisis, and we have the close of "Burns's Unpublished Common-place Book." Viscountess Harberton's paper on "Individual Liberty for Woman" is suggestive and trenchant. We should like to see a collection of papers on this and related subjects. Many have recently appeared in *Macmillan*.

When we say that Mr. Black begins a new novel in the *Cornhill*—"White Wings, a Yachting Romance"—we say what will give great pleasure to thousands of readers. But it seems to us a pity that Mr. Black should take us again to the West of Scotland and give us so much that is analogous to what we have had before. The "Egils Saga," after what is said about it, disappoints us, and enough has been written of the Comédie Française; but "In Asynt" is good, and "Gray and his School" has some delicate criticism. So, also, with "French and English Pictures."

Mrs. Lynn Linton—in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—never wrote a more powerful scene than the chapter "Almost" in "Under which Lord?" It is one of the finest pieces of dramatic writing. The "Member for the Chiltern Hundreds" has hardly, we think, done justice to the "Men of Letters in Parliament." Surely this is an exaggeration,—

But there are cases in which a man of letters has shown in his books a remarkable aptitude for understanding and advising on public affairs, and yet, when returned to Parliament on the strength of the reputation thus gained, he has proved a lamentable failure. We need not go further back than the time of John Stuart Mill for an illustration. Mr. Mill has, perhaps more than any single man of any generation, contributed to the formation of political opinion in England. Successful speakers in the House of Commons often talk John Stuart Mill without knowing it, as M. Jourdain for forty years talked prose in similar ignorance. They have read him, either at first or second hand, have assimilated his axioms, and fluently repeat them, honestly believing that they are setting forth their own thoughts and conferring on mankind their own wisdom. But when the great prophet himself appeared in the House he proved a swift and absolute failure. He not only did not speak well in the ordinary Parliamentary sense of the term, but what he said was not particularly wise or striking. In later sessions, the profound respect which his name extorted was not sufficient to still signs of impatience when he rose, or to prevent his being regarded as a bore.

There are other portraits more happily hit off—such, for instance, as that of Mr. Lowe. Mr. Proctor gives us an admirable paper on Etna, and Red Spinner a genially written—as it was sure to be—sketch of "Some Australian Capitals." Of course there is an article on the "Comédie Française." Better is Mr. Collet-Sandars on "Strawberries." Read, mark, and—eat!

*Belgravia* is light, but, in addition to ordinary tales, has a graphic description of a "Night in a Hospital," by Mrs. Linton. The hospital in question is the London. In justice to a rather maligned class, we may quote the following :—

It is too much the custom to think of our medical students as so many rollicking, rude Bob Sawyers, mainly occupied in wrenching off knockers and squaring up to the police; haunters of the Haymarket, proficients in slang, steeped to the lips in vulgar fastness all round; detestable moral embryos who may develop into decent men enough at the end of their transition stage, but who, during this stage, are simply abominable. A different idea of these young students from that cherished by ordinary prejudice, would be had in the wards of such a hospital as the "London," where often life has to be saved by main force, as it were, and workers must sacrifice themselves if any good is to be done. Take the case of that poor fellow who was brought in at death's door with an aneurism. Fourteen students volunteered to compress the artery, and the man was saved. And this compression of the artery means simply that some one stands by the bed with his finger pressed tight on the spot, never relaxing the pressure nor releasing the strain. For forty-four hours this compression was continued; then came the break of a day; then one strain of twenty-two hours more—and the man was saved.

The most noticeable of other papers is one by Mr. Procter on "Mechanical Chess Players."

The writer on "Boswell" in the *Temple Bar* would never, we imagine, have written what he has written if he had read Dr. Rogers's recent work with Boswell's Letters. He would have seen then that Macaulay was more than justified in describing Boswell as he did. The fellow, with all his cleverness, was an unmitigated scamp. We are obliged to say this now that Macaulay has been so unjustly attacked. There is a good deal of worldly, if aciduous, wisdom in the writer who discourses on "Cutting Wise Teeth," as for instance :—

And what do we do for ourselves? We ply whip and spur on the jaded brain as though it were a jibing horse; force it back into the road which leads to madness, and go on full gallop. We drug the rebellious body with stimulants, we hide the signal and think we have escaped the danger, and are very festive before night! We turn aside, as the Pharisee did of old, and pass on the other side with our handkerchief to our nose. At last, having broken nature's laws, and disregarded her warnings, forth she comes—drums beating, colours flying—right in front, to punish us. Then we go down on our knees, and whimper about it having pleased God Almighty to send this affliction upon us, and we pray Him to work a miracle in order to reverse the natural consequences of our disobedience, or save us from the trouble of doing our duty! In other words, we put our finger in the fire, and beg that it may not hurt. I have just read a prayer, in the preamble of which it is stated that we are involved in a Zulu war by an "inscrutable dispensation" of Almighty God, who is requested to "watch over white and black alike," and give peace in His time to the land we have invaded! I protest that this strikes me as impiety. I might, perhaps, use a harder word.

There are admirable papers illustrative of French manners and history in this number, but the cleverest paper of all is Mr. Leland's "Captain Jonas Smith," a distinctly new creation.

It is not only ecclesiastical anti-Ritualists who feel rather strongly in that direction. Take, for instance, the writer on "The Old School," in "Club Cameos," in *London Society*. We should like to quote the whole but cannot. This, however, will illustrate :—

We are so wealthy that we wish our religion, like our houses and other appointments, to be in keeping. The robes of our clergy must be splendid; and our clergy, who are now for the most part literates instead of graduates, have no objection that the cope should hide the want of the University hood; our churches must be ornate and artistic; we must have music, flowers, banners, elaborate altar-cloths, and everything that fascinates the eye and inspires the senses. The old-fashioned faith of our fathers has gone to its rest, and save in some obscure village, where people go to worship and not to perform, is hard to be met with. Sentimental pietism is now religion; an adherence to a host of silly ceremonial observances stands in the place of duty; and faith is now only another word for a belief in the "priest." It is idle to talk to Englishmen of the devotion of the Anglican priest, the purity of the Anglican nun, and the zeal of the Anglican monk now working within our midst. Innovations are always zealous and devoted till their system is established. But we have had the system before; and we know, three hundred years ago, what the priesthood, the nunnery, and the monastic order resulted in. History is apt to repeat itself; we have no wish to see those scenes repeated.

There is a very well written and appreciative paper on Sir Henry Bessemer in the present number; it is, as the writer says, "the romance of invention." The Government did its best to extinguish this great inventor, but it failed. Now, in his old age, it has bestowed upon him a knighthood. A good many will regret that this was accepted. There is some of the most attractive of light writing in this month's *London Society*.

The *Argosy* keeps up as well as ever with all its customary freshness, and Miss Alice King gives us a pleasant sketch of Lady Wortley Montagu, which might, however, have been longer. And why omit Walpole's celebrated reply to her?

One of the most interesting papers in *Sunday at Home* is Mr. E. M. Thompson's on "Biblical Manuscripts," which, also, is well illustrated. Mr. Lansdell brings to a close his very attractive "Tour in Northern Russia," and Canon Rawlinson contributes another paper—as valuable as any of the preceding—on the "Religions of the Ancient World.——In the *Leisure Hour*, a new and attractive tale by Jules Verne is begun. Attractive? Of course it is! Then we have several articles characteristic of the *Leisure Hour*, such as "Jottings by a Bookworm," "Natural History Anecdotes," and more "Legal Anecdotes"—these last giving one a very pleasant impression of the personal character of our judges.

In *Good Words* "Young Mrs. Jardine"—everybody knows who is writing it—is beautifully continued; Sir William Thomson discourses of "Terrestrial Magnetism and the Mariner's Compass"; and there is a curious paper by Mr. Skertchley on the "Cliff Dwellers of the Far West." Miss Nightingale's "Missionary Health Officer in India" will command universal attention. —— *The Sunday Magazine* begins a new tale by Hesba Stretton, "In Prison and Out"—"to name *which* is to praise." Dr. Blaikie's "Paris and the Gospel" is encouraging. Miss Doudney has finished in "The Wrong Side of Life" one of the best tales that she has ever written.

The *Quiver* is very fresh. Notice especially Mr. Bonner's "Religion in Unlikely Places" and the manner in which the author of a "Steadfast Purpose" carries on that fine character tale.——In *Cassell's Magazine* one has only to read the Family Doctor's "It is Merely my Liver," the "Wealth from Rubbish," the "Ramble through the Forest of Dean," "Some Little Used Vegetables," "Ferns and Flowers for the House in Summer"—and, indeed, all the rest, to know what a model family magazine this is.

The *University Magazine* has a mystic portrait of Mr. Burne-Jones, with a biographical sketch in which some of the characteristics of this great but sometimes rather incomprehensible painter are

described with happy distinctness—and that is saying a great deal when Mr. Burne-Jones is the subject. There is some curious detail in "Industrial Relationship," concerning the manner in which employers and employed are associated in some of the great City firms—such as Messrs. Spottiswoode's, and Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's. Here we have, or seem to have, that Christian communism which Frederick Maurice so wished to realise. There is light matter in addition to these articles, and a good many will thank the author of "Michael Drayton" for the revival of some knowledge concerning that almost forgotten poet.

The *Day of Rest* is very good in Dean Vaughan's Address on the Bible, and there is a very pathetic tale of "A Poor Man's Letter." The letters from Natal are very timely.

The *Catholic Presbyterian* is solid—perhaps too solid. We are glad to hear that this able magazine is already commanding influence in America as well as in England. Mr. Roe's article on "The Novelist as a Teacher" is very sensible, and not bigoted. Scotchmen and Presbyterians cannot, in fact, declaim against novels while they continue to read Sir Walter Scott.

In the *Congregationalist* the portrait of Dr. Moffat is one of the finest specimens of photographic art that we have ever seen. The literary contents of the magazine are more than usually varied. Ecclesiastical topics are treated both with breadth and strength in "High Churchmen among Evangelicals," in "American Views of Organised Congregationalism," and "Political Aspects of the Irish University Bill. The last is admirable, and, after all that has been written, something new is said. Mr. Pearson, of Liverpool, writes pleasantly of "Scrooby, the Birthplace of New England." We wonder whether he has ever seen Mr. Hunter's work? It strikes us that he has not. Thanks to Mr. Robjohns for his graceful article.

Then we have the *Fireside*, with a notice of Frances Havergal; *Mission Life*, with much interesting matter, but conspicuous for the manner in which Archdeacon Wright states how the Episcopalian Church is losing ground throughout British Columbia; the *Christian Treasury*, with its variety of devotional papers; *Golden Hours*, distinguished by a remarkable paper on the "Prisons in Paris"; and *Night and Day*, by Dr. Barnardo, which, this month, contains a full report of the annual proceedings relating to the Homes; the *Scottish Congregational*, in which Dr. Wilkes tells of forty-two years' work in Montreal; the *Excelsior*, the *Sword and Trowel*, the *Evangelical Magazine*, and the *Family Treasury*. Mr. Stalker's Sermon to Children on Paul's "Cloak, Books and Parchments" is admirable.

We never could pick out with satisfaction to ourselves the best of the children's magazines. One month it is one, another month it is another. But nothing can be better than *St. Nicholas*, if it contained nothing more than the "Blossom Boy of Tokio"; and surely it would be impossible to improve upon this month's *Little Folks*. Get it, all children, and see! You will ask at once for the next number. And what could be more fanciful, instructive, and humorous than *Peep-Show*. Read "Yellow Cap," for instance, or the "History of a Tea Chest," or "Glances at the Starry Heavens." Now which do you think to be best?

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.* Illustrated. Part I. (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) By the issue of this fine-art edition of the great American poet, whose name is a household word wherever the English language is spoken, the publishers are supplying a real want. Each of the thirty half-crown monthly parts is to contain a full-page engraving, and a profusion of original woodcuts—there are to be 500 in all—illustrative of the text, by eminent artists, European and American. The subjects of a large proportion of these have been indicated by Mr. Longfellow himself, and in early numbers there will be a reproduction of Mr. Frank Dicksee's fine picture of "Evangeline," in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy, and a special portrait of the poet, from a photograph chosen by himself. The edition will be printed on large quarto paper of the finest quality. Judging from the specimen before us ("Voices of the Night"), it is likely to satisfy the most refined and fastidious taste, and to present the tender and elevating productions of the favourite American poet in a dress that will make them doubly welcome on the library shelves or drawing-room table of his admirers throughout the world.

*The Spurgeon Birthday Book and Autographic Register.* Compiled from the works of C. H. Spurgeon. (London: Passmore and Alabaster.) This compact and smartly-bound little volume is sure of a run of popularity. It contains a metaphor, simile, allegory, or illustrations, for every day in the year, selected from the published works of the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which abound in the sparkle, point, and wealth of imagery that freely yield to the plan. The selection from Mr. Spurgeon's rich mine of illustrations is carefully done, and will be highly appreciated by his thousands of disciples and admirers.

## THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL.

The Liberation Society's Executive Committee have passed the following resolution relative to the Government Bill:—

That this Committee having examined the provisions of the University Education [Ireland] Bill, brought in by Her Majesty's Government, find it to be free from the objections which they felt bound to offer to the measure of The O'Conor Don; and are of opinion that it does not call for action on their part unless it be required to prevent additions, or modifications, of an objectionable character.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, held in Dublin on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved that, having fully considered the Irish University Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor, they deemed it their duty to declare that the bill in its present form is unworthy of the acceptance of the Catholics of Ireland. It utterly failed to satisfy their just and reasonable requirements, and the bishops therefore urged their Parliamentary representatives to use every constitutional means to have it so amended as to secure educational equality for Irish Catholics.

The Irish Home Rule party met on Thursday afternoon—Mr. Shaw in the chair—to consider the Government measure on the subject of Irish University education. After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Parnell, seconded by Mr. Biggar, "That in the opinion of this meeting the Government University Bill, as introduced by Lord Cairns, is unworthy the acceptance of the Irish people, and cannot be regarded as a satisfactory proposal in respect to the Irish University question."

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Granville asked whether the statement made by the Lord Chancellor on Monday and the bill then laid on the table contained the whole plan of the Government, or whether they contemplated any extension of the arrangements. The Lord Chancellor said that the Government were not prepared to make any proposals dealing with the subject at present other than those contained in the bill. Earl Granville remarked upon the use of the words "at present" in the reply of the noble and learned lord, and asked whether the bill was only part of a scheme. The Lord Chancellor, replying to this, said that when the Government submitted a proposal in a bill, that was the proposal which they intended to make.

Later in the evening Lord Oranmore and Browne asked, in pursuance of notice, whether, if the University Education (Ireland) Bill reached the House of Commons, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to propose or accept amendments for the grant of endowments to that University. The Earl of Beaconsfield replied that, though an attempt had been made to obfuscate the subject, he had no difficulty in answering the question. If the bill passed their lordships' House the Government hoped that it would pass the other House of Parliament also, and they were not prepared to propose endowments; but, if the noble lord or his friends wished to propose any measure of endowment, he had no doubt that the proposition would be received with respectful consideration. He hoped, however, that in the discussion of the bill no other intention or policy would be imputed to the Government than that which had been placed before their lordships on Monday by the Lord Chancellor with a lucidity never exceeded.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Saturday, says:—"The fate of the new scheme for settling the University question is now understood to be sealed by the condemnation of its inadequacy which has been generally pronounced by the organs of Roman Catholic opinion, endorsed and ratified as it has been by a formal resolution of the bishops. This prompt rejection of it on the day the text was published is in significant contrast to the reserve and reticence which they maintained with respect to the O'Conor Don's bill. As the Government have not given any intimation of an intention to expand it into a measure of endowment, but cast upon the Opposition the responsibility of proposing amendments with that object, it will probably be allowed to drop quietly to the bottom, after stirring for awhile the waters of political strife. One of the most pronounced of the popular organs suggests that it may be a mere 'trick for the hustings,' and advises that if a measure of University education more in harmony with the wishes of the clergy be promised in order to gain support on trust, the design should be frustrated. The *Nation* counsels its friends to treat it with scorn, as a mockery of the claims of the country. This is the general drift of the comments which have been made upon it in the national journals. On the other hand, the graduates of the Queen's University look upon the scheme with the utmost disfavour, as one calculated to lower the standard of education. If this were the only objection to it, however, it might be easily removed by providing safeguards in the constitution of the Senate. Similar apprehension was felt with respect to the mixed Board of the Intermediate Education Act. It was feared that the examiners selected by such a body of commissioners would adopt an inferior scale of educational merit; but so far from these fears being justified by the results of the examinations which have now terminated, the complaint more generally made is that the examiners have been too severe, and applied higher tests than they ought to have done at the first trial of the new system. There is no reason to suppose that under a Senate carefully selected in the first instance by the Government, and afterwards chosen by the votes of the graduates, who are specially interested in maintaining the highest standard of knowledge, the interests of University education would suffer in the least from the adoption of the Lord Chancellor's bill; but no one believes that it will be adopted."

The following is part of an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Since it is so clearly and unanimously understood that what the Irish Catholics want is not present relief of their consciences, but prospective relief of their pockets—that the gist of their demands lies not so much in the University degree which they profess to desire as in the denominational colleges which they wish to see subsidised—there should be no longer any difficulty or delay in making up our minds on the matter. If Irish Catholics are not—as they clearly are not—contented with the freest access to an academical degree, and if nothing will content them save the endowment of the colleges in which their students are prepared for that degree, is or is not this latter concession to be made? If it is made there can be no doubt of what its meaning and effect will be. We may wrap it up as ingeniously as we will, and 'secularise' its appearance as elaborately as will satisfy Mr. Forster, but it will remain after all a measure of sustentation and encouragement to the Roman Catholic religion and Church in Ireland. We may call the endowments of the Catholic colleges by the innocently sounding name of results-fees, and we may pretend to ourselves that we are only giving money to further the interests of general instruction and enlightenment among a certain portion of Her Majesty's subjects who happen to be Roman Catholics. But in our hearts we shall know, just as we should have known if Parliament and the country had accepted Mr. Gladstone's Bill of 1873, that what we are really doing is something altogether different; that we are paying public money to support, not education in any sense in which Protestants and Liberals understand the word, but a special system of moral and intellectual training so designed and rigidly so controlled as to square with the dogma and the interests of the Papacy. That is what the endowment of Catholic colleges will amount to; and it is for the country to consider whether the money of the State is to be so applied. That there is a widespread Irish demand for such an endowment may very likely be true; but the suggestion that we need look no further than this fact is the mere abnegation of all political will and judgment whatever. Nay, it would reduce any community which seriously acted upon it to the condition, for legislative and governmental purposes, of a disorderly public meeting. If the demand we are now considering comes from a 'very large mass of the Irish people,' the Home Rule demand comes from a yet larger mass. And a demand for the abolition of rent, except at the good will and pleasure of the tenant, is already making itself heard in Ireland, though from how 'large a mass of the people' does not yet appear. But the argument from mere outcry is just as good an argument for creating the Irish tenant a freeholder or for setting up an Irish Parliament in Dublin as it is for endowing Roman Catholic colleges. Let us not inquire how many voices raise the cry, but how much reason there may be in raising it, and how much prudence and policy in listening and responding to it."

## M. JULES FERRY'S FRENCH EDUCATION BILL.

In the discussion on M. Ferry's bill relative to primary education, the Assembly, by the considerable majority of 350 to 176, rejected the amendment submitted by M. Bardoux, a former Minister of Education, who proposed to restore to the State the right of conferring degrees, but to concede to religious confraternities the liberty to teach under State control.

On Friday the Chamber adopted Clauses 2 to 6, which regulate the mode and conditions of obtaining degrees. One clause requires the scholars of free schools to pass a term under State faculties. The House then entered upon the consideration of Clause 7, whereby all persons belonging to an unauthorised religious fraternity are excluded from the right of public teaching, or directing an educational establishment.

On Saturday M. Keller spoke against the measure, and defended the Jesuits; while M. Paul Bert defended the Government and attacked the Society of Jesus. Repeating things not exactly new, but which in the mouth of an eloquent and learned deputy are invested with a new interest, he held by a decree of 1762, which denounced Jesuit teaching as exciting to robbery, perjury, and impurity by the system of mental restrictions, and what was called "Probableism." Probableism meant that it was

lawful to adhere to a probable opinion, although another might be more probable, and therefore in favour of a friend a wrong judgment might be given, provided no scandal was caused. Ingenious means were invented of tampering with truth without lying, and taking an oath without being morally bound. Cases were put in which it would be justifiable to take your neighbour's goods, particularly if you were yourself in great need, or if the robbery was for a small amount. The Jesuits also taught that there was no harm in wishing the death of your father and rejoicing over it, because your joy resulted, not from the death, which was a misfortune, but from the inheritance, which was a benefit. These doctrines, it might be said, were antiquated, but he cited examples to show that in the Jesuit code they held good to the present day. He did not dare speak of the education which the Jesuits gave to young girls, and could not, from regard to public decency, read their books. It was against the Jesuits, their horrible teachings, and their insidious intrigues, that Article 7 of the bill was mainly directed.

The interruptions were frequent during the speech of M. Paul Bert, who carried on a kind of conversation with M. de Labassetière. Accused by M. de Labassetière of having disguised the truth, or clothed it, M. Paul Bert rejoined, "Then I shall give it to you naked." Upon this another Royalist deputy jumped up and said, "We are not alone." M. Paul Bert replied, "Yes; there are ladies in the galleries, and that was the reason of my hesitation. But you must admit that the situation is curious, to find ourselves in presence of an assembly of men and grown-up people and not to be able to read in public what was written to be read and meditated over by youth."

On Monday M. de Labassetière, a Legitimist, defended the Jesuits against the formidable onslaught of M. Paul Bert. He asserted that all M. Bert's quotations were taken from a compilation going back to the time of Calvin which was nothing but a tissue of calumnies against the Catholic religion. He attached no importance to the *Lettres Provinciales*, although he accorded the epithet illustrious to their author, Pascal, because they had been condemned by Rome. As to modern works, it was not proved that they had been used in schools. (Dissent on Left.) One of the books cited was not the work of the Jesuits, but of a pious lady. He taunted the Minister of the Interior with having been brought up in a Jesuit College, to which M. Lepère replied that was an irrelevant personal question. Christian France would effectively resist violence and cajolery, because she represented right and liberty. M. Albert Joly contended that Jesuitical doctrines were yet in full vigour, and had been approved by modern bishops. A book by the Abbé Marotte, which it was convenient now to repudiate, had passed through seventy editions. M. Paul Bert replied, and a clerical amendment of M. Keller was rejected by 348 to 135.

M. Madier de Montjau supported an amendment extending the bill to all ranks of the clergy secular as well as congregational. The debate was adjourned.

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A remarkable pamphlet, entitled "Letter of a Protestant to M. Jules Ferry on his Education Bill," has just been published in Paris, and is attracting considerable attention. It bears no name, but is generally believed to be written by Pasteur Bersier, the well-known and talented member of the French Protestant Church. It is an eloquent appeal in favour of religious liberty, coming from one who cannot be suspected for a moment of the least sympathy with the Jesuits.

The author of the pamphlet says:—"He who writes this letter does not belong to any reactionary party. Both by birth and education he was predestined to become hostile to the order of Jesuits against whom your new laws are directed; by study and reflection that traditional hostility has become in him one of those rational and powerful passions which can only end with life itself. In every page of the history of the Reformed Church of France, of which I am a son, I see the Jesuits instigating the implacable persecutions which my ancestors suffered. They stigmatise what I honour the most; liberty of conscience never had more inveterate adversaries. If, for the misfortune of the world, they could again become its masters, I know what we should have to expect from them. The safety of the Church is, in their eyes, the *raison d'etre* which justifies all the means used to accomplish that great object. They exalt liberty when it serves their purpose, they crush it when they no longer require it. I believe they have done more harm to the Church than its most avowed enemies, and I believe that a nation that long submitted to their influence would be a lost nation. The brilliant features of their literary *rôle* have never made me forget to what extent they have at times perverted the human conscience. As a Christian I am not reassured when I remember that Voltaire and Diderot came from their schools. While admitting that they have produced men of heroic valour and humanity, I cannot lose sight of their system, and I reprove that system as it has been reproved by so many illustrious believers who have been the honour of Christian France, and who, if their voice had been listened to, would have founded liberty in our country by sparing it those sanguinary convulsions and cruel hatreds from which it still suffers to-day. Such are my sentiments. My voice, therefore, cannot be suspected by you. Now, I am bound to declare to you that it is impossible for me to support you in the war you have undertaken. To tell you my real opinion, you are fighting your enemies with their own weapons; you are compromising the cause of the Republic by an anti-Liberal policy; you are arousing against it a force whose power you little suspect, that of religious conscience itself, and you are preparing with a light heart the reactions of the future. I deeply regret to see associated in such an undertaking statesmen like your honourable colleagues, some of whom are my co-religionists and friends. I cannot let Protestantism be made a party to such an undertaking, and this is why I feel bound to speak out."

Elsewhere M. Bersier remarks:—"And when you shall have closed all these schools, will you seriously come and pretend that the liberty of fathers remains intact? You said so at Epinal, declaring that a parent is always free to choose a preceptor for his children, whether amongst authorised or unauthorised religious bodies, and that the domestic hearth must ever remain respected. But we had these liberties even at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Our temples were closed, but was not our conscience safe? Was not everybody free to pray by his fireside as he chose? To be told that the citizens may sleep in peace because the Government has no intention of breaking open their doors has nothing reassuring about it, and ought not to require stating. But when you affirm that every head of a family has the right to choose a tutor for his sons after his own heart, I ask myself to what social class can you have been addressing yourself? A tutor in the house! of course, everyone is free to have that, as he is to possess a carriage, a box at the opera, or 4,000*l.* a year. I do not know what your hearers thought of this notion of equality in the Vosges, but I would advise you not to advance the same proposition to our electors of a Parisian suburb."

In conclusion, M. Bersier does not see how M. Ferry can logically rest within the limits of this bill, but foresees that he will be forced to close all the schools in the hands of the secular (or non-officiating) clergy, openly persecute the Church, and shut up all the pulpits. "France has suffered too much not to be spared such adventures, and the Republic is too necessary to be thus rendered odious."

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## CONVOCATION, PARLIAMENT, AND THE RUBRICS.

(*From the Times.*)

After a seven years' invited discussion, with a general election in the offing and stormy weather ahead, the Canterbury Convocation has shown laudable despatch and unanimity, and has actually disposed of several burning questions. The final difficulty was how to satisfy the conscience or the dignity of some personages in both Houses who have committed themselves to strong opinions, and this has been done by a conference, in which, and after which, the discussions seem to have been of a very formal character, with foregone results. Only one voice has been raised in absolute protest. By this time, we presume, the Primate has sent to the Home Secretary all that is necessary, on the part of Convocation, to a bill "for the better regulation of the ceremonial of the Church of England." Whether that bill will retain the initial and almost explosive impulse it has received from its authors long enough to carry it through both Houses in four weeks is a question involving some estimate of the friendliness or indifference of the Legislature. Not a few there object on principle to have anything at all to do with the internal affairs of the Church of England, but they are a minority, and perhaps even they would be glad to hear nothing more of these controversies for some time to come. There can hardly fail to be some discussion in both Houses, if only because there are some who have made these matters their special study, and wish to have their say. Such people are often found very reluctant to accept the homely advice that they will best help their cause by holding their tongues, and that logic and eloquence are wholly out of place when they can only wake a sleeping lion or two in the path. The matters thus disposed of in the lump have been the rubrics attached to the Athanasian Creed, to the Burial Service, and to the Prayer-book in respect of the ornaments or vestments to be used during service. Should Parliament make it a condition that these rubrics shall no longer divide Churchmen and provoke controversy, it will return them to the hands of Convocation and the Home Secretary. The proposed settlements are not settlements to satisfy those whose sense of grievance has raised these contests. They leave still much to be said on both sides—that is, an unconcluded controversy.

The new rubric proposed by Convocation to be attached to the Athanasian Creed asserts, what is not asserted, except by being tacitly taken for granted, in the Prayer-book, that the creed only says what Scripture does, with the implication that they who complain of it have first to settle their account with Scripture itself. The assertion itself is a very strong one, for its proof requires that the words, or, in default of the very words, the things meant by the words, are to be found in Scripture. Some of the terms are the terms of current philosophies, and the proposed explanatory rubric assumes that the writers of the New Testament and the ordinary Christians of the present day were and are familiar with the proper signification of these philosophical terms. When one reflects on the controversies and errors that have gathered round the words Catholic, Trinity, Persons, Substance, and Incomprehensible; how little they are understood, and what strange ideas they suggest to the vast mass who think it hopeless ever to understand them, it does seem rather hardy to rest the creed upon Scripture which it is now proposed to do, for the first time, in the Prayer-book. The creed was the work of unknown authors, Spanish or French. It was cast in the same semi-barbarous age that bequeathed to us the invention of rhyme, jingling verses, and much legendary stuff. For two centuries Rome would have nothing to say to it, but had at last to submit, but only to dispose of it as she does of many other curiosities. Consigned to a corner of the Breviary, no ordinary Roman Catholic layman has ever seen or heard of it. Our own Reformers, in no little panic at the rapidity with which everything was passing away from the Church and from the minds of men, and conscious of having discarded a good deal of the actual basis of religion, looked about for what aids to faith they could find. They introduced high doctrine as well as high morality into all the prayers, which they thus expanded into little sermons, and they found a veritable godsend, as they thought, in this creed. If it has never gone out of favour it is because it has never come into favour. If it was not earlier questioned, it was because for a long time nobody thought it worth the while. The opening statement of the creed that it is the Catholic faith proceeds on the supposition that none of the Eastern Churches are Catholic, for in a not unimportant point they differ from this creed, and reject it. As to the Scriptural foundation, it has become quite a fashion to say, and it is often said very glibly, that if the words of a dogmatic statement are found in the Bible, the dogmatic statement must be all right. But no real scholar would ever so detach a word from its context and surroundings as to give it one and the same meaning for all future use. The words of Scripture are not so many boulders from the seashore, the same lying high and dry on your table as they were amid the wet seaweed. The difficulty is not to find the word, but its little atmosphere of life and association. Theologians ought to consider it a fortunate thing that the common intelligence rejects the creed, because if it made the attempt to accept it, it would lead to a good deal of Tritheism, and materialism, and we know not what errors. But Convocation now tells Parliament that the creed only says what the Bible says, and that if they will not have the creed it is because they do not like the Bible. Eight of the bishops did their best in various ways to provide for Convocation, Parliament, and English Churchmen some way of escape, but they failed. Their more courageous brethren would not limit the reading of the creed to a smaller number of occasions, or leave any liberty of action, or get over the difficulty under colour of shortening the service on high festivals. One bishop would retain the creed even at the cost of the sermon.

On the Burials question the proposition which the Primate is empowered to make to Government and the Legislature is one which much increases the liberty of the Church and of the officiating minister without making a step to the concession demanded by Dissenters. Besides alternative services, the choice of which would itself be an act of Church discipline, when they cannot be used the minister may read what service he thinks fit, after consultation with the friends, so as it be not taken from the communion or the burial service. What degree of discretion is to be left to the minister in the selection of this service is not stated; but, in the absence of express limitation, the matter would follow Church law, which is that the minister chooses what he has to read, and, in fact, dictates the service. He certainly would never be called on to read whatever the friends of the deceased might happen to desire. How stands this proposition with the grievance to be met? Certain Dissenters now ask to conduct their own funerals with their own ministers and their own services, and complain that the Legislature imposes its service and its minister upon them. Their request is denied, and they are now further told that the minister, hitherto tied and bound to one service, and as much entitled to hold himself aggrieved as the Dissenter, is to have his grievance entirely removed, and to be thereby invested with more power of making the matter disagreeable to the Dissenters. It will no longer be an iron machine that they fret against, but a living antagonist, authorised to draw from a most copious armoury of denunciation, as the Bible is, and in its very nature must be. The simple result of enacting such a proposal would be to leave the evil it is meant to remedy not only unhealed, but in an aggravated form.

And now for the vestments. Those of an ornamental character, the state robes of high festivals, which have contributed so much to the magnificence, to the congregations, and to the collections of some fashionable churches, are altogether to be forbidden. For other matters, the minister may wear the surplice in the pulpit, and, whether in a surplice or in a gown, is always to wear a stole and the hood of his degree. This is something like an attempt to steal a march in favour of the surplice, for nothing could well be uglier or more ridiculous than a stole over a University gown. It would look quite as well over an ordinary dress or morning coat. Compelling a stole, æsthetically considered, is equivalent to compelling a surplice on all occasions. In the depth of his present affliction and despair, the Archdeacon of

Taunton may address his stole, with an *exoriare aliquis*, as the destined agent of a reaction in his favour, or, at least, of a vengeance on his foes.

What will Government, what will Parliament say to these three offers? It can hardly be supposed that they are simply electioneering bids for popularity. The wonder is that so weighty a body should have been so long employed upon them. The Dean of Westminster, in view of the many very important reforms waiting to be taken in hand, lamented the evil fate which had buried the Lower House for seven years in a discussion about "clothes." Possibly he starts with too exalted an estimate of human nature. Even in this enlightened age people value a bit of riband, or a badge, quite as much as the politicians of Laputa. We shall never get out of this vein. Orders, decorations, bearings, and wearings of all kinds multiply, and never seem too many for the public appetite. The Church might indeed set an example of simplicity. But it does not, at least where it has a chance of the pomps and the vanities.

## PRAYER-BOOK REFORM.

Lord Ebury has introduced in the House of Lords the following bill, "to amend the Book of Common Prayer":—

Whereas attempts have been made to introduce a system of auricular confession and priestly absolution into the Church of England, alien to the doctrine and practice of the said Church, on the alleged ground that such system is authorised by certain passages in the Book of Common Prayer; and whereas it is expedient to amend the same book in manner hereafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The following amendments shall be made in the Book of Common Prayer: First. The third rubric in the Morning and Evening Services, which now stands thus: "The absolution or remission of sins, to be pronounced by the priests alone standing; the people still kneeling," shall be altered to the following form: "A declaration that God pardoneth penitent sinners, to be read by the minister alone standing, the people still kneeling." Secondly. The last clause in the first exhortation to the celebration of the Holy Communion, which now stands thus: "That by the ministry of God's Holy Word he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice to the quieting of his conscience," shall be amended by omitting the words "absolution, together with." Thirdly. The nineteenth rubric in the Communion Service, which now stands thus: "Then shall the priest (or the bishop, being present) stand up, and turning himself to the people, pronounce this absolution," shall be altered to the following form: "Then shall the minister (or the bishop, being present) stand up, and turning himself to the people, say as follows." Fourthly. The Order of the Visitation of the Sick shall be amended by omitting the following rubric and absolution: "Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feels his conscience troubled with any weighty matter; after which confession the priest shall absolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it), after this sort: Our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him, of His great mercy forgive thee thine offences; and by His authority committed to me I absolve thee from all thy sins; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Amen." Fifthly. In the Ordination Service for priests, the form which now stands thus: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God and His Holy Sacraments; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," shall be altered to the following form: "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, grant unto thee the gift of the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; and be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God and of His Holy Sacraments; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." Sixthly. The form of consecrating an archbishop or bishop, which now stands thus: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work," shall be altered in like manner, and begin as follows: "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, grant unto thee the gift of the Holy Ghost for the office and work, &c."

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Prayer-book Amendment Act, 1879."

3. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

## ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The *Record* is assured that there is no reasonable prospect of the appeal to the House of Lords in the Clewer case coming on before the holidays.

It is announced that the Old Catholics are henceforth to be treated in Germany as forming part of the Catholic Church—that is, presumably, are to enjoy the advantages of being recognised by the State.

PRAYER FOR FINE WEATHER.—At the request of both Houses of Convocation, the Archbishop of Canterbury has written to the Bishop of London desiring him to take the usual steps for causing prayer to be offered in the churches for such weather as may enable the people to gather in an abundant harvest.

THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF BEDFORD.—The *Times* states that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Canon William Walsham How, M.A., Rector of Whittington, in the county of Salop, to be Suffragan Bishop of Bedford, in the diocese of Ely. The name of the new bishop has been prominently before the public as Bishop-Designate of East London. The new bishop is a High Churchman, but not extreme.

THE BELGIAN EDUCATION LAW passed by the two Chambers has been signed by the King. The newly-formed Belgian Catholic School Committee publishes a pressing appeal for subscriptions in favour of primary schools, to be established in competition with the public primary schools. As the new law to which the Catholics object so much gives all necessary facilities for specific religious instruction in the public schools, the grievance of the Catholics is, after all, no very serious one. It will soon be seen which of the two systems is preferred by the mass of the people.

THE BURIALS QUESTION AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—It appears that, by a minute of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission, dated the 21st February, burial-grounds — the names of all of which are specified, to the number of 1628—were, in accordance with the Irish Church Act, vested in the Irish Church representative body—subject, of course, to the Irish Burials Act; at the same time, 2,100 burial-grounds have been vested in the guardians of the several poor-law unions—also, of course, subject to the law, which gives every parishioner an equal right in the graveyard. That right has long been enjoyed in Ireland.—*Liberator.*

MONUMENT TO JOHN KNOX.—A general meeting to promote the erection in Edinburgh of a monumental statue to John Knox was held on Friday at 16, Grafton-street East, Gower-street. In the absence of Dean Stanley, the Rev. Charles Rogers, who presided, moved the first resolution:—"That John Knox is entitled to commemoration as one of the most intelligent and successful promoters of the Reformation and as an illustrious upholder of those principles of civil and religious liberty which, embodied in the Revolution Settlement, led to the foundation of constitutional government." The estimated cost of the statue, which it is proposed to erect in bronze, upon a granite pedestal, near the Reformer's grave, is 3,000*l.*, of which 300*l.* had been promised. The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE CITY CHURCHES.—Only ten City churches, it appears, have been dealt with under the Union of Benefices Act; and a return is published of the sums realised by the sales of the sites, the new churches built out of the proceeds, and the destination of the parochial endowments. The proceeds of these sales in many cases amount to sums which must make the mouth of an impecunious curate water. St. Mildred, Poultry, to wit, fetched close upon 50,000*l.* nett, and the church is transferred from the Poultry, where there are scarcely any residents, to Clerkenwell, where there is an overplus. In like manner St. Antholin's, late of Queen-Victoria-street, is now St. Antholin's, Nunhead, and the site fetched 44,990*l.*, ten thousand of which goes to the new church, and the rest is distributed to other poorer benefices, amongst them St. John's, Waterloo-road, Lambeth. One more church is doomed, but it is doubtful if any more will be sold, a society having been formed to prevent their demolition.

PARLIAMENTARY LOANS TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Five of the loans proposed to be remitted by Mr. Raikes's Public Loans Remission Bill were advanced for the building or repair of churches. In 1840 the sum of 2,000*l.* was lent by the Government for the repair of Leighton Buzzard Church, on the security of the Church-rate. For two years both interest and the instalments of principal were paid; but subsequently the rate was resisted on the ground of an informality in the mortgage deed, and the commissioners were advised that they could not enforce the mortgage. The principal now outstanding is 1,800*l.* There are also four other churches for which only an instalment of the loans have been paid, viz., at Minswere and Slebeck in Pembrokeshire, and Eaton Bray and Houghton Regis in Bedfordshire. Altogether, of the money advanced to these five churches, nearly 4,000*l.*, besides interest, is said to be irrecoverable. Mr. Raikes's bill accordingly proposes that the debts be extinguished, and the amounts considered as a free grant from Parliament. Mr. Raikes is the chairman of Ways and Means, to which office he was nominated by the present Government.

THE BISHOPS AND THE ATHANASIAN CREED.—At the sitting of the Upper House of the Canterbury Convocation, on Tuesday, a discussion took place on the rubrics relating to the Athanasian Creed. The rubrics committee had recommended the House to agree on the resolution of the Lower House to append to the Athanasian Creed the synodical declaration agreed to by the Convocation of Canterbury and the Lower House of Convocation of York, and which was to the effect that "this creed does not make any addition to the faith, but that it warneth against errors, and that such warnings are to be understood no otherwise than the like warnings of Holy Scripture." The Bishop of London moved, as an amendment, that it be not agreed to; but the amendment was rejected by ten to seven, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted. Several motions were then submitted for reducing the number of times which the creed should be read in the year, and for enabling the minister to omit it when there is a communion service; but, though the general feeling of the House was against the creed, the Bishop of London saying that it grated on the conscience of some of the clergy and many of the laity, the Bishop of Exeter that the reading of it was a real grievance, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells that it was no part of the ordinary services of the Church, these motions were all negatived.

CHURCH RATES IN SOUTHWARK.—Many of our readers may remember that the Rector of Southwark is paid to the extent of about 600*l.* a year by a Church-rate levied on the parish since the time of Charles II., and that this impost was not affected by the Church Rates Abolition Act. Some of the ratepayers resist the payment of the rate, and it is believed that there is property enough left for Church purposes to pay the rector's stipend, but that it is perverted to other purposes. One of the sufferers, Mr. W. Fielding, writes thus to the *Echo*:—"The church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, has hitherto contented itself with distraining on my goods at 9A, Findlater's-corner, London Bridge, for Church-rates. This year, in order to increase the bitter feeling already existing, the churchwarden sent four men to my private house at Penge, and during my absence distrained on two vases, two lustres, and all the other goods on the premises sufficient to pay the Church-rates of 10s. 5d., and costs 5s. 6d. Now, seeing the vases and lustres are worth nearly 50s., I think this plutocratic Church to be 'modest in the extreme.' The nuisance was further increased by leaving a man in possession, contrary to their usual custom of taking the goods and themselves off the premises. I regret to say that the man in possession could not go by law with the vases and lustres, as I wished him, and in order to spare my family the annoyance of a 'man in,' I most reluctantly paid him. You may guess how bitterly I felt this." We believe the local council of the Liberation Society are inquiring as to the best means to be adopted for relieving the ratepayers in the several parishes in Southwark of ecclesiastical rates.

CONVOCATION AND THE ORNAMENTS RUBRIC.—Both Houses of Convocation met on Friday, and by direction of the archbishop a conference of the two Houses was held on the subject of the ornaments rubric. The archbishop presided, and, after explaining the difficulties of the position, proposed the clause agreed to by the bishops, as follows:—"That there be appended to the ornaments rubric the words, 'Until further order be taken by lawful authority'; and that a new rubric follow the ornaments rubric to this effect:—'In saying public prayers, or administering the Sacraments or other rites of the Church, every priest and deacon shall wear a surplice, with a stole or scarf and the hood of his degree, or, if he think fit, a gown with hood or scarf; and no other ornament shall at any time be used by him contrary to the monition of the bishop of the diocese, provided always that this rubric shall not be understood to repeal the 24th, 25th, or 58th of the canons of 1604.'" The Dean of Westminster regretted that Convocation had sunk so low, and that the Prayer-book should be disfigured by petty details about clergymen's clothes. It was the first time in the history of the Church of England, or of the history of the Prayer-book, that there had been on the face of the Prayer-book any specification of the clothes which a clergyman was to wear. It was peculiar to our time that we had sunk to so low a pitch of religion that our minds, in the face of such grave questions as were occupying public attention, had been compelled to attempt to disfigure the pages of our Prayer-book for the first time with such paltry matters. After their lordships had retired, a long discussion ensued in the Lower House, which ended in the rubric being carried by 39 to 24. Both Houses adjourned to July 31.

THE STATE CHURCH ERROR.—Last week the Rev. I. Birt brought to a close his special series of sermons at the New Baptist Chapel, Devizes, Wilts, on "Romanism, Ritualism, and Protestant Nonconformity." The subject of the last discourse was "Christ's kingdom spiritual; not national." The rev. gentleman took as his text John xviii. 36, "Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world." Having explained the circumstances connected with the text, he disavowed any personal feeling of hostility towards the supporters of an institution which he felt called upon to criticise. Then, arguing that the old Jewish system was a secular one, the hope of the Hebrews always being towards a temporal Messiah, he proceeded to show that Christ had, however, come to set up a spiritual kingdom. But what was the idea of the present day? It was said that it was necessary for the full promulgation of the truth of God that there should be a national religion. Apart from this, it was said, we should be a godless nation. But this was contrary to the spiritual nature of Christ's teaching. A national Establishment was a foe to the spiritual life. It implied a nominal religion. The national religion makes Christ's kingdom territorial. Because we had such a system we were called a Christian nation. This was a serious error. Such a system tended to corrupt a nation, and not only so, but it corrupted churches. It placed the Church under the supremacy of the State. The Sovereign of the realm was the head of the Church. It was controlled by Acts of Parliament, and was practically ruled by the House of Commons. Against the diversity of the Dissenting bodies, Mr. Birt cited the variety of opinion within the Establishment. If anyone were to say he was going to join the Church of England, it might reasonably be asked, "Which Church of England do you intend to join?" The question naturally followed—What was it held the Church of England together at the present time, and kept Ritualists, Evangelicals, and Broad Churchmen in the same fold? The tie was a worldly one, and it was only because they all had a share in the property allowed by the State for

their maintenance. Do away with State patronage, and the Church of England would fall asunder, so diverse were the views held by its members. Another evil of a national Establishment was that it did necessary injustice to those who did not belong to it. It condemned Dissent as schism. But there could be no such thing as Dissent if there were no national religion.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND UNBAPTIZED PERSONS.—Some severe strictures having appeared in some of the local papers as to the conduct of the Rector of Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in refusing the burial service of the Church of England to an unbaptized person who had grown to years of maturity, the Rev. J. G. Beresford, the clergyman in question, wrote to the Bishop of Durham, asking his lordship "to state authoritatively whether as a parochial clergyman I have exceeded my duty in causing such service to be withheld on this and former occasions, or whether the law of the Church as prefixed in the Prayer Book is to be regarded as obsolete, and observable only at the discretion and arbitrary will of the individual clergyman in charge of a parish. For if, as I have already supposed, a clergyman has no option in the matter, the cause of the Church in his parish cannot be expected to escape injury, when on the supposition that he has such option he is held up to public odium as a monster of intolerance and uncharitableness for simply refusing to do what he is forbidden to do."—"Folkestone, June 26, 1879.—My Dear Mr. Beresford,—Your letter of the 24th inst. has reached me at this place by this morning's post. The burial service of our Church cannot be legally read over any person who has not been baptized. The law upon this point is perfectly clear, and you would have been guilty of an ecclesiastical offence had you read the service over the person to whom your note refers, knowing as you did upon her father's testimony that she died without having received holy baptism. I sincerely sympathise with you in the trial to misrepresentation and abuse simply for having performed your duty as a clergyman of the Church of England, in observing her clearly expressed rule in this matter. I am entirely satisfied that it was from no want of sympathy with the mourners, but from a sense of duty, you have acted as you have done—Believe me, very faithfully yours, R. RIPON. —The Rev. J. G. Beresford." On this correspondence the *Echo* remarks :—"Had the burial-ground been free to, all Mr. Beresford's services would not have been required, and the deceased person would have been buried with such ceremony as her friends wished. The rector would have incurred no odium and his feelings would have suffered no outrage. Under the present system the Church is constantly injured in her character by the maintenance of this exclusiveness, and her clergymen are quite needlessly held up to opprobrium in the very centre of the spheres where they ought to be loved and respected. There are surely thousands of rectors and curates in England who are tired of being the slaves of a law so objectionable to popular and human feeling, and who would gladly, if they could, make the churchyards free."

## Religious and Denominational News.

### CHRIST CHURCH, WESTMINSTER ROAD.

Friday last being the third anniversary of the opening of the Rev. Newman Hall's church, a short service, lasting an hour, was held at eight o'clock in the morning, followed by the communion. The sermon was preached by the pastor. At six o'clock a "floral festival" was held in Hawkstone Hall, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen partook of tea and coffee, &c. The tables were decorated with beautiful flowers, which were afterwards used to adorn the pulpit and the extemporised platform in the church, where, at half-past seven, a service of praise was commenced. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, supported by the Revs. N. Hall, C. H. Spurgeon, S. Minton, M.A., H. Grainger, V. J. Charlesworth, Jackson Wray, &c. The hymn, "Let us with a gladsome mind," having been sung by the congregation, the Rev. N. Hall offered prayer, and then made a brief statement respecting the church, which, he said, celebrated that day the ninety-seventh anniversary of its formation by Rowland Hill at Surrey Chapel, and the third of the opening of that building, the total cost of which was 64,000*l.* They were of no particular denomination, but included all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ. Half of their church officers were Baptists, and it might be supposed, said Mr. Hall, that people of such different views would quarrel, but such was not the case, and, as Mr. Spurgeon afterwards remarked, what had they to quarrel about? Their church members numbered 1,225, and in connection with the church were almshouses with twenty-five inmates, costing 724*l.* yearly, a benevolent society, which had relieved during the year 470 cases, a Bible society, Christian instruction society, which conducted services in seventeen lodging-houses every Sunday afternoon, a City missionary, tract society, home mission working party, making 500 garments for the poor, and literary society for young men. 5,840 children were under instruction by the Southwark Society, and various lectures to working people were given, besides preaching outside the church. The total amount of collections during the year was 4,759*l.*, and the weekly offering towards the extinction of the remaining debt on the church (4,500*l.*) amounted to 400*l.* They were thankful to see so many present, including friends of various denominations. There was work enough for them all to do, and they were all united as loyal servants of Jesus Christ, to fight the battle of light against darkness, and to lead souls to Christ and heaven.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P., then expressed his unabated affection and respect for the pastor, and his desire that he might have a long continued life of earnest faithful work, in association with the earnest friends gathered around him. The immense amount of moral force represented by that congregation must, if they were faithful, change the character of that neigbourhood. One source of anxiety to Christian men was the growing indisposition of the people to attend public worship, and it deserved serious consideration in what way they couldbest influence people to enjoy that privilege. In one part of London, in fifteen churches where there was accommodation for 15,000 persons, there were under 1,000 present at one particular service. Instead of wrangling about points of comparative unimportance, they needed to find some common ground where they could go out and influence the people to come and hear what they had to say about the higher life to which they desired to invite them.

Miss Jackson, one of the Jubilee Singers, then sang a solo, and the

Rev. EDWARD WHITE spoke of the love he had for the pastor, and his hope that his congregation would always rally around him, and give him strength for his Christian work. If flogging was to be abolished in the army, he suggested that it should be introduced into the church for those who bought and sold livings. If moral means would not stop it, he had great faith in the efficiency of the cat. (Laughter.)

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, who was loudly applauded, said he came there most heartily of his own accord, without being invited, because he thought it was a time when all Mr. Hall's neighbours and friends should rally round him. He had always esteemed him, and the more he knew of him, the better he loved him. He thoroughly confided in him, and greatly rejoiced in him, and wished every possible success for that church. Mr. Spurgeon then referred to the lack of Sunday-school teachers in that neighbourhood, and appealed to all Christians to engage in that work, and also to cheer their pastors in their labours.

The Revs. Arthur Hall, Geo. Downs, and S. Minton, and Mr. T. A. Denny also spoke, and the Rev. H. Grainger closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction.

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The Rev. John Kershaw, of Nottingham Institute, has accepted the pastorate of the church at Bishop Auckland, Durham, and will commence his ministry there next Sunday.

ESHER-STREET, KENNINGTON-LANE.—The twenty-third anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. J. Marchant was celebrated on Tuesday, July 1. After tea in the schoolroom, furnished by the ladies of the congregation, a public meeting was held in the chapel. The chair was taken by J. Alexander, Esq., a brief report was presented, and very stimulating addresses were given by the Revs. J. R. Wilson, T. A. Edwards, M.A., G. D. Macgregor, H. Simon, P. J. Turquand, Dr. Davies, and E. Telfer.

HANWELL.—The anniversary of the Union Church took place last Tuesday, when the Rev. G. Rouse Lowden, F.R.G.S. (pastor) presided at the early devotional meeting. In the afternoon the Rev. D. Fraser, D.D., of Marylebone, preached, after which the friends partook of refreshments in the new schoolrooms. In the evening a public meeting was held. The Revs. J. Byles (Ealing), Slade Jones (Turnham Green), D. Kilburn (Isleworth), F. Cheshire and B. Willats, Esq., delivered excellent addresses. The Rev. S. G. Matthews, B.A., of Dalston, preached on the following Sunday. A bazaar will be held on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst. in a marquee.

OSWESTRY.—The Rev. Thomas Gasquoine has resigned the pastorate of Christ Church in this town. The *Oswestry Advertiser* says :—"It is now more than six months ago since Mr. Gasquoine was compelled by illness to relinquish his ministerial duties, but up to a recent date it was hoped he would be able to resume them after a short period of rest. To the disappointment of Christ Church congregation, this hope has not yet been fulfilled, and Mr. Gasquoine thought it right, in the interests of the church and congregation, to send in his resignation last Thursday, when it was accepted with expressions of profound sympathy and regret. Mr. Gasquoine commenced his pastorate at the Old Chapel, Arthur-street, in February, 1864, so that his ministrations there and at Christ Church, which was opened in October, 1872, have extended over fifteen years. During that time the rev. gentleman has not only discharged his ministerial duties with a devotion which at length affected his health, but has taken the greatest interest in public movements, and endeavoured in many ways to improve the moral and social condition of the town, so that his removal from Christ Church will be a loss to the community generally. Mr. Gasquoine will always retain the esteem of a large number of his fellow townsmen of all classes; and we are afraid it will be a difficult matter to fill the place of one who, both in his life and his teaching, has shown the best and most attractive side of the religion of which he is a minister."

PASTORAL LETTER FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—An "Epistle," or pastoral letter, from the Society of Friends to the constituent meetings in Great Britain and Ireland is being issued. It is very largely doctrinal in its nature, and re-expresses the belief of the body in the commonly-held doctrines of Christianity, as well as dealing with some points of interest in the affairs of to-day. As to the "speculative unbelief" which pervades so much of the popular literature of the day, the true antidote is described as the knowledge which "ripens into a deeper and richer experience" of Christ's love. The effect of the prevailing trade depression in its spiritual aspect is glanced at, and there is an expression of grief "over the prevalence of the war spirit," and especially at "the spectacle of professedly Christian ministers proclaiming the bayonet and the rifle as among the means of opening the way for the spreading of the Gospel." It is added that language such as this seems "highly dangerous"; for though the Lord may overrule all, yet "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of man." Attention is directed to the fact that two centuries have passed since the representative meeting of the body first assembled, and that it has been held "in unbroken succession," during which "the names of Fox, Penn, Barclay, Dewsbury, and Whitehead, of Thomas Story, the Fothergills, and Woolman—to mention no others—appear in its proceedings." The letter is signed on behalf of the Yearly Meeting by Mr. George S. Gibson, its clerk.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference assembled this year at Birmingham. Including the 240 lay representatives, who, according to the new order of things, will be present during part of the sessions when financial and general matters are under consideration, nearly 1,000 tickets of admission have been issued. The Fearnley Lecture is to be delivered on July 21, by the Rev. Alfred J. French, B.A., Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, Didsbury College. It is pretty certain that the Rev. Samuel Coley, theological tutor, Headingley College, Leeds, will be elected president of the Conference in place of Dr. Rigg, unless the state of his health prevents his acceptance of the position. In that case the choice of the Conference would probably fall on either the Rev. Benjamin Gregory, the Connexional editor, or on the Rev. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, formerly missionary in India, now one of the general mission secretaries. Several well-known Wesleyan ministers will be compelled through failure of health and other causes to retire from the active work of the ministry, amongst others the Rev. Dr. Williams, some time secretary of the Conference, and formerly chairman of the Exeter and Hull districts. The stationing committee meet on Wednesday, July 16; the Conference commences on Tuesday, July 22. Notwithstanding the depressed state of trade and agriculture, the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund has risen to 165,269*l.*, and it is expected that it may finally reach 250,000*l.* or 300,000*l.*

## Colleges and Schools.

### LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The thirty-sixth sessional anniversary of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, was held on Thursday at the college. There was a numerous attendance of friends of the institution. At the business meeting held at noon in the large hall, the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., Ashton-under-Lyne, chairman of the committee, presided, and with a few introductory remarks called upon Dr. Allon, who had kindly consented to address the students in place of the Rev. Joshua Harrison, who was unable to be present. Dr. Allon, having delivered an address, a cordial vote of thanks to him, moved by the Rev. Paxton Hood, and seconded by Mr. A. Barnes, was adopted. The reports of the examiners in the various departments of the college course were then read, viz., from the Rev. J. Legge, M.A., in theological subjects; the Rev. J. H. Gwyther in Hebrew; Professor A. S. Wilkins, in the Greek Testament; and the Rev. T. Robinson, of Hyde, in Church history, philosophy, Latin composition, &c. The reports were in the main satisfactory. Principal Greenwood, of Owens College, sent a report upon the position taken by students from the Lancashire College in the sessional examinations at Owens College. Out of sixty-five places taken by the students, eleven were in the first class, twenty-two in the second, twenty-four in the third, and nine in the fourth, which was equivalent to this —that the number of distinctions was somewhat more than the number of downright failures, and that the larger number of places were midway between distinction and failure, fairly equally divided over that large central space. In his own class (Greek) he ought to say that Mr. W. C. Lee's place was thoroughly satisfactory. The five members of that class were practically equal, and they passed a very good examination. In the same class Mr. Clay's work was also excellent. He had seldom had two more satisfactory students than Mr. Lee and Mr. Clay. In the higher junior Mr. E. T. Williams also gave much satisfaction. He had pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that two of the students had won the English essay prize and the Shuttleworth history prize.

The Rev. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON presented a report of his examination of the students in the junior mathematical class and the preparatory Greek class.

Principal SCOTT stated that since this time last year Barker and Clay had matriculated at the London University in the first class, Mr. Capsey had passed the second B.A. examination of the

same University in the second class, and Mr. Holder was second in the M.A. examination of that University in philosophy, logic, &c. At the University of Cambridge Mr. Holder was placed second in the second class in the Moral Science Tripos, no one being placed in the first class: to him had just been awarded Bachelor's Moral Philosophy prize; he had also won Dr. Williams's Divinity scholarship. Mr. Johnson, M.A. (classics, London), who was in his second year at Trinity College, in the class examination just held was alone in the first class in theology; obtained a prize in Greek Testament, and had an exhibition awarded to him. Mr. Bennett, M.A. (London, mathematics), who was in his first year at St. John's, in the examination just held was placed alone in the first class in theology, first class in mathematics, had the Hebrew prize awarded to him, and an exhibition, and had also won a Goldsmith exhibition of 50*l.* per annum. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Scott added that all the students whose college course terminated this year had received and accepted cordial invitations to the pastorates—Mr. Higgs, M.A., at Hanley; Mr. Morant, B.A., at Rotherham; Mr. Speakman, at Hong Kong: Mr. Sutton, at Openshaw; Mr. Glover, at Dukinfield; and Mr. Nightingale, at Oldham.

The Rev. Dr. THOMSON moved a vote of thanks to the examiners. Mr. HUGH MASON, in seconding the resolution, expressed his great regard for the able principal and the professors of the college. The reports of the examiners he thought showed that there was great fidelity in the work of the institution, and he had no doubt that the students stood as high as those of colleges in general. He sincerely hoped that now they were about to have a University in Manchester—(applause)—they would find its usefulness reflected in every department of that college. The resolution was adopted.

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In the afternoon a luncheon took place in the dining-hall of the college; Mr. W. Armitage in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of the "Professors of the College," which was responded to by Principal Scott. Referring to the attainments of the students from a literary point of view, he said that during the year a Congregational Colleges *Calendar* had been published for the first time. It showed that of the sixteen graduates belonging to the whole of the colleges seven belonged to that college. Of the four who had obtained the degree of M.A. at the University of London three belonged to that college. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they could have any better test than this of the position their students had taken from a literary point of view. There was ample evidence that the occasional services which the students rendered to the churches when they were temporarily without ministers had been, as a rule, acceptable. With regard to the recent alterations, they would not have had a penny of debt had the expenditure been kept to the maximum amount which, in the first instance, the architect laid down—viz., 12,000*l.* Some 13,000*l.* had already been collected. On the other hand, the most sanguine expectations formed with reference to the alterations had been realised. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, who temporarily holds the office of Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament History, also responded.

In the evening a *soiree* took place in the hall of the college, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Lee, treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN said that he knew nothing more important for Independents as a denomination than that they should have ministers well equipped for the duties which they had to perform. They had no reason to be ashamed of the institution in which they were then assembled. They had sent from college many of their ablest men, who were exercising a great influence both in the religious and political world. Some of their men had taken a high position at the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and he trusted that a spirit of emulation would be stirred up amongst their young men in the college, and that they would so conduct themselves that they would look back upon their career in that institution with pride and pleasure. He hoped that they were on the eve of a very great advancement, both in the number of students and in the nature of the education given to them. That hall had been built, and several improvements carried out at a great expense in order to make the college itself more efficient, and if that end were not accomplished their money would have been, comparatively, spent in vain. He had no doubt, however, that their object would be gained; and although they might feel the burden to be heavy the outlay would in course of time yield a corresponding return. The last time he occupied the position of chairman in that place he said they wanted 1,000*l.* a-year. They required another professor—(Hear)—in order that their present professors might be relieved of some of their work, and that other subjects might be taken up. If the 200 churches in Lancashire and the 50 in Cheshire would give 4*l.* each per year the 1,000*l.* would be forthcoming. He trusted that the next time they met they would be able to congratulate themselves upon having an overflowing revenue and an adequate professorial staff to do the work. (Applause.)

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## RAWDON COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Education Society was held in the college at Rawdon, near Leeds, on June 25. The committee met in the morning, and in the afternoon a public meeting was held in the library of the college, when the Rev. T. G. Rooke, B.A., presided. The attendance was large.

The report of the committee, read by the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, honorary secretary, stated that the work of the session had progressed in a most satisfactory manner. The students had been diligent in their work, and the harmony existing between them and the tutors, together with the good order of the house, were gratifying features in the history of the session. Two students had been accepted for missionary work by the society in London—one for the Congo Mission, the other for China. Both had acquired a knowledge of medicine, which would be very valuable in their future career. The domestic expenditure of the college had been reduced, and the severe winter had caused a considerable amount of expenditure on the fabric of the college. The finances were, however, in an encouraging condition, due in large measure to the devoted efforts of the financial secretary. With the income augmented by from 100*l.* to 200*l.* the committee would be freed from anxiety as to the finances. A legacy of 237*l.* 10s. by the late Mr. S. Swindell had been paid, and notice had been received of a legacy of 100*l.* by the late Mr. Green, of Cambridge. The gifts to the library had been unusually numerous, and, in one instance, Messrs. A. B. and A. W. Rooke, the brothers, and Miss E. A. Rooke, the sister of the president, purchased a large portion of the library of the late Rev. C. Bailhache, and presented the volumes, 850 in number, to the college.

The President stated that the results of the college work during the session had seemed to him distinctly contributory to the end for which alone the society existed. He was in full sympathy with the views which Mr. Caine had expounded in connection with the college system. So long as the institution continued in its present place and upon its existing lines, he (the president) was hopeful that a great increase of spiritual power would be discernible in all the outcome of the work when compared with that of recent years. The diligence of all the students in the tasks allotted to them had been generally satisfactory. The session began with twenty students, and the seventeen who remained had continued their studies. He thought, however, that until the college is located at some centre of national academic privilege, it cannot be hoped to train the students successfully for degrees, except at the sacrifice of what cannot be afforded to be lost—their adequate preparation for specific ministerial work in the Christian Church. Details were given of the prizes awarded, and it was reported that the services of the students as preachers had been more in request of late than they were at the beginning of the session, and had, in most cases, been exceedingly acceptable. Several home mission stations had been supplied, more or less regularly, from the college. In conclusion, the president read the reports of the examiners, which were generally of a favourable character.

The Rev. W. Medley, M.A., classical tutor, followed with his report, which was also satisfactory. The President stated that the probable income of the college for the session ending June 30, 1879, was 1,765*l.*, and the total expenditure, 1,915*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 150*l.* The adoption of the report and financial statement was moved by Mr. W. Stead (Harrogate), who expressed his gratification at the progress the college had made, a progress which had never been more satisfactory. The Rev. C. A. Davis (Bradford) seconded; and the motion was agreed to. Various votes of thanks were passed, after which Mr. H. E. Crofts, who had finished his college course, delivered a sermon on "The Resurrection."

The company adjourned for tea, and on re-assembling the Rev. James Culross, D.D., delivered an address to the students, on "The Man of God thoroughly furnished."

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## HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the friends of Hackney College was held on Monday evening, June 30, in the lecture-hall of Lewisham High-road Church, of which the Rev. George Martin is pastor. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, and there was a good attendance. The Rev. G. B. Ryley opened the proceedings with prayer, after which an essay on "Christian Fellowship; its Meaning and Requirements," was read by Mr. C. W. EDWARDS, to whom the Homes' Jubilee Prize had been awarded.

The Rev. JOHN NUNN, joint secretary, then read the annual report, which was of an encouraging character. The question of removing to a more suitable locality was still in abeyance, and if there were an increase of students they could enlarge the present premises. Eighteen students returned after the vacation, and six were admitted on probation—a total of twenty-four, instead of the usual complement of twenty. The examiners' reports were satisfactory. The committee stated with satisfaction the applications from churches for supplies had again been numerous, and that the services of the students had been much appreciated both by village and town congregations. The number of services arranged for by the tutors during the session exceeded a thousand, and as the college has only one station which it regularly supplies, the number of places visited was considerable. The reputation of the institution as a seminary for the training of preachers was thus fully maintained. The reception of four additional students rendered it needful to issue an appeal for an increase of funds. The report also stated that a *Senatus Academicus* had been constituted of the professors and others, who were formed into a central body empowered to institute examinations of students in their last year, and to bestow degrees for proficiency in Biblical and theological subjects.

Mr. JOSIAH VINEY read the balance-sheet, which showed that the receipts for the year had been 3,411*l.*, which, after meeting the expenditure, left a balance in hand of 54*l.*

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening speech, said that what they wanted was a full proof of a call to the ministry. They did not want scholarly gladiatorship in their churches. He did not believe in young men seeking to be trained for the ministry who had not, as opportunity offered, undertaken some kind of work for the Master. As he believed in a universal ministry he felt that they should not shut themselves up to those who had been to college, though he greatly valued a trained ministry. Those who loved the Gospel should speak it out whenever an opportunity presented itself. He had had the good fortune to keep not a few young men away from college. (Laughter.) He had in his own house of business urged young men to feel that they could serve God and yet remain in secular employment. He wished there was a clear way out of the ministry. During the last ten years he had advised men to alter their secular employment; but instances were rare in which ministers changed their calling. He could not, therefore, help suspecting sometimes that there was a sort of public sentiment among them that something passed during the imposition of hands. He had great faith in lay service, for he felt that the world could never be converted by the agency of the pulpit alone. In London at no time was there more than an eighth of population attending public worship, and he doubted whether, as a Christian community, we were not losing ground. He hoped the institution in whose interest they were met would be abundantly blessed of God. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. DE KEWER WILLIAMS moved the first resolution:—

That the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee, and that the Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, the Rev. George Martin, and the Rev. J. Kennedy, D.D., and E. J. Carter, Esq., W. S. Gard, Esq., and W. M. Smith, Esq., be appointed to fill up vacancies in the committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. W. ROBERTS, of Holloway, in seconding the resolution, said that not long ago he heard of a minister who was announced to preach on a certain great picture, and could not help wondering whether that individual had exhausted the Gospel. To-day there was a marked departure from a belief in some of the verities of Christianity, and many people considered it clever to be rather sceptical. He would not have a single man become a Christian minister who did not feel distinctly called of God.

Rev. Dr. MCAUSLANE moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, while rejoicing in the multiplied agencies for good which constitute so marked a feature of the present time, regards the special work undertaken by our colleges as demanded with ever-increasing urgency in the interests of religion and of mankind.

The chairman, he said, had referred to the fact that people did not attend places of worship as they should. He was bold to say that the uncertain sound given from many of their pulpits had something to do with producing this result. People nowadays were not going to put up with uncertainties.

The Rev. G. MARTIN, an old Hackney student, in seconding the resolution, said that exception had been taken to a minister preaching about a picture, but he would rather preach on such a theme than have an empty church. He believed in ministers showing how religion has a bearing upon passing events.

On the motion of the Rev. Principal M'ALL, seconded by Mr. JOSIAH VINEY, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. George Martin and his deacons for the use of their lecture-hall. Out of deference to the wishes of Mr. Morley, the customary vote of thanks to the chair was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN, in a few closing remarks, said that he was not satisfied with the position of Nonconformists at the present time, but the future was full of promise. They should remember their ancestry, and be prepared to defend their principles against all comers. (Applause.)

The proceedings were shortly after brought to a close.

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## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science gained by students in University College took place on Wednesday afternoon; the Earl of Kimberley, president of the college, in the chair. According to the report, the Ricardo Scholarship had been gained by A. J. Harvey, of Hampstead. The Andrews entrance prizes of 20*l.* each had gone to G. B. Matthews, of London, for classics; H. Duncan, for science; and T. W. Allen for modern languages with one classical. The Andrews Prize of 50*l.*, for second year's students, had fallen to H. W. Richmond, of New Zealand; to first year's students, 30*l.*, A. J. Turner, of Wimbledon, and T. W. Allen. Turner had also secured the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship for general

proficiency, 15*l.* per annum for two years. The Malden Medal and Scholarship had been gained by D. S. MacColl. The Mill Scholarship of 20*l.* was awarded to D. C. Ross, of Montreal, and the Rothschild Exhibition of 50*l.* for proficiency in mathematics to Theodore Beck. The Slade Fine Art Scholarships of 50*l.* per annum for two years had been taken by J. P. Beadle and A. C. Tayler, both of London. Prizes were also given to students in engineering and drawing, English, Latin, mathematics, Greek, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, applied mathematics and mechanics, physics, analytical chemistry, philosophy of mind and logic, architecture, geology and mineralogy, history, political economy, jurisprudence, Roman law, constitutional law and history, and fine art. At the close of the presentation Lord Kimberley delivered an address, in which, having paid a tribute to the services of Lord Belper, his predecessor in the chair, he dwelt upon the position of the college, drawing especial attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the excellence of the teaching, the progress in the science and art department had not been so great as might have been expected. While they added to the sources of instruction open to the students who attended the college, he warned them not to neglect the older branches of knowledge; and pointing out the importance of the work of the institution being made as widely known as possible, appealed to those present to do all in their power so as to extend its benefits and to promote its welfare. Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., moved a vote of thanks to Lord Kimberley, which was seconded by Professor Morley, and this having been acknowledged by the noble earl, the proceedings terminated.

## Correspondence.

### "A DAY IN THE COUNTRY."

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

Sir,—Last year some of your readers were led generously to help us provide for nearly 500 poor boys and girls who attend the Hackney Juvenile Mission a day's excursion into the country.

This year the manager hopes to be able to take some 300 children for a day in July or August, and I should be glad if your readers will again aid practically by sending donations to either Mr. John Newman, hon. manager, 117, Cheapside, E.C.; Mr. H. M. Heath, 4, St. Thomas's-road, Hackney; or to yours obediently,

ATHRO ALFRED KNIGHT.

71, King Edward's-road, South Hackney, London, E.

### THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

The funeral of the Right Hon. John Laird Mair, Lord Lawrence, took place on Saturday morning in Westminster Abbey amidst every token of the profoundest respect and honour. The spot chosen for the reception of the honoured remains of the deceased nobleman was immediately opposite to the pulpit in the nave, and close to the grave-places of Lord Clyde and Sir George Pollock. The funeral procession, which consisted of the hearse, drawn by four horses, and twenty-three carriages, started from Queen's-gate-gardens at 11.30 for the Abbey. The whole route was lined with a dense crowd anxious to show the last tokens of respect and honour to one who so highly deserved them. The chief mourner was Lord Lawrence, the successor to the title, who was accompanied bv his mother, Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Mrs. H. A. Lawrence, the Hon. Maude Lawrence, the Hon. Hubert Lawrence, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs Randall (eldest daughter of the late peer), Rev. C. and Hon. Mrs. Walford, Miss Gaster, Mr. Buxton, Dr. and Mrs. Goodall, Sir. G. and Lady Young, Dr. Kennedy, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir James and Lady Stephen, Colonel and Mrs. Jeffreys, Captain Eastwick, and other private friends. The Orders of the deceased peer were borne by Sir Charles Brownlow, and his coronet by General Reynell Taylor. Among the general body of mourners were Lord Torrington, who represented the Queen; Sir Dighton Probyn, who represented the Prince of Wales; Baron Solvyns, who represented the King of the Belgians; Lord Shaftesbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lichfield, Lords Napier, Cardwell, Cranbrook, Derby, Hatherley, Granville, Carnarvon, Emly, Harrowby, and O'Hagan, Earl Fortescue, Lord Leigh, the Right Hon W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., Sir L. Mallet, Professor Fawcett, M.P., Sir E. Buxton, Sir J. Fayrer, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and many other Indian officials, M.P.'s, and well-known public men. The body was borne into the Abbey by the west cloister door, and there received by the Dean of Westminster, the procession passing up the nave to the choir, where the body was placed upon trestles beneath the lantern, the coffin being covered, instead of a pall, by the light blue satin mantle, lined with white, of the Order of the Star of India, which, in its turn, was covered with beautiful flowers. The pall-bearers were, on the right hand side, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir Henry Norman, and on the left hand side the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir William Muir, and General J. Beecher.

Archdeacon Jennings read the proper lesson, and the procession returned to the nave, where, immediately in front of the pulpit, a square space of the stone pavement was covered with sable cloth, which concealed also the walls of the grave. Doddridge's hymn, "O God of Bethel, by whose hand," was sung, and the body was lowered as the concluding words were said—

> And at our Father's loved abode
> Our souls arrive in peace!

A little earth was thrown upon the coffin, on which were also cast more sweet-scented flowers. The Dean, from a desk draped in black, which had been placed at the head of the grave, pronounced in a clear, unshaken voice the last words of the service which had been said in the same place over so many of the most illustrious Englishmen. The anthem was Handel's—"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

On Sunday afternoon Dean Stanley preached in the choir of the Abbey before a crowded congregation on the impressive event on the preceding day, taking as the text the words in Joshua:—

> Be strong and of a good courage, for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land which I sware unto their fathers to give them. Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest.

The Dean, in the course of an eloquent sermon, spoke of the qualities which distinguished a soldier-statesman, and went on to say:—Such a man was that whose earthly close we yesterday commemorated. To speak first of the mission which moulded the character, it was like that of Joshua, if not to found, yet to save an empire. The Indian Empire! What an inheritance in that name has been handed down from our fathers to us! India, the new world which Alexander the Great first revealed to Europe; India, the home of the earliest traditions and language of the civilised races, the scene of the mighty conflict between the most absolute monotheism and the most elaborate polytheisms, the scene of the mighty struggles by which a handful of our countrymen built up a portentous empire; the India of Clive and Hastings, of the illustrious statesman Bentinck, which was sanctified by the missionary zeal of Martyn, of Duff and Wilson, and by the enlightened wisdom of prelates like Cotton and Heber. Into the rich and varied land we had inherited we had transfused the soul and mind of Christian Europe. We had in turn enhanced our wealth and power by the possession of the gorgeous East. It was this vast fabric which twenty years ago suddenly tottered to its ruin. Never, perhaps, in history was a larger demand made upon the efforts of individual responsibility. Never, perhaps, had so much depended on the instant energetic efforts of a few. But in that hour there appeared from behind the veil of ignorance which so often separates the mind of the English people from the affairs of India character after character, we might say hero after hero, who by the strength of individual purpose and of unwavering confidence in the goodness of their cause, not only warded off the world-wide calamity which had burst upon them, but also disclosed to the eyes of Englishmen a host of warriors and statesmen such as we hardly knew that we possessed. It was the very darkness of that crisis, the overclouding of the brightness of the fortunes of England, that enabled us to see, as we could not have seen in broad daylight, the constellation of brilliant stars that adorned the courts and camps of India. There was Havelock, whose march into Lucknow was followed step by step with an eagerness and anxiety crowned by the mingled exultation and lamentation with which almost in the same moment we heard of his victory and of his death. There were the two Viceroys who met in Calcutta at the very crisis—the one who in all that city showed the only face unblanched by fear, the other who sacrificed the troops which were to have secured his own success in China. There was Nicholson, worshipped in his army and by the natives; Outram, the Bayard of Indian warfare; and Clyde, the veteran of a hundred fights. Side by side those two rival chiefs slept together in that church; and now, himself laid at the feet of those mighty soldiers, as they also at the feet of their predecessors in the early wars of Afganistan, there came the last and greatest of all, the survivor of the two heroic brothers, of whom it was not too much to say that during the moments of that terrible time they bore on their Atlantean shoulders the whole fabric of British existence in India. It was the happy fortune of the younger that he survived to make us familiar with his form and features, his face and character. He belonged, indeed, to that type of men of which the English race is so grand a representation. It was with good reason that when an illustrious artist wished to depict in the stately hall of one of our greatest palaces of justice the signing of the Magna Charta, he selected the rugged countenance and rough, manly bearing of John Lawrence as the likeness of the chief among the barons of England who won for us our liberties against king and Pope. He was English, yet Scotch and Irish also by race and character. On an occasion like that we would rather dwell upon the inward spirit that lighted and prompted the action of his "deedful life." Deedful indeed it was, and the hearts of Englishmen would beat for many a day as they read of that tremendous march of thirty miles a day, under the burning heat of an Indian sun, which did more than any other one thing to save our empire. It was said that modern luxury was destroying the plain living and high thinking of old. We might recall as an antiseptic to those corrupting influences the example of that Spartan simplicity, carried sometimes perhaps to excess, but rooted in the genuine modesty and granite solidity, which, if we could not always imitate or command, we could not help admiring. We heard also in modern days that the responsibility of the great officials in our distant dependencies is of necessity relaxed and enervated because of the increased control exercised from the central source of power. It may be so, and it may be inevitable; but, nevertheless, there will always be a lesson of profound instruction in the example of a man who had the foresight to discern what was needed to be done and the courage to do it without fear of the consequences and without regard to his own fame and fortune. We often heard it said that to the cause of party all other influences must be subordinated, that for the sake of keeping a party together no interests are sacred; that appointment must be made regardless of fitness. No such thought, still less any thought of personal aggrandisement, entered into the noble soul which has passed away. He did not stand alone in this respect, and the noble service to which he belonged was penetrated with the spirit which the Emperor Alexander Severus held among the chief sources of the power of the early Christians, that they gave away their offices to the best men, without respect of persons. A story of him was worth recording as an instance of his lofty dealing and good influence upon inferior minds. During the conduct of some important cause for a young Indian rajah, the prince endeavoured to place in his hands, under the table, a bag of rupees. He answered at once, "Young man, you have offered to an Englishman the greatest insult he could possibly receive. This time, in consideration of your youth, I excuse it. Let me warn you by this experience never again to commit so gross an offence against an English gentleman." Many of them would never forget the moral effect upon themselves of his indefatigable, untiring industry, so long as health and eyesight were left to him—his profound contempt for the idle, lounging, loitering habits in which so much of human existence is expended and destroyed. Anyone who saw him felt at once that his presence had a certain majestic dignity and assured repose, which made us feel confident that in his presence, and in whatever emergency, we were perfectly safe. He was not only a leader of men, but a leader on whom men could rely without the apprehension of those sudden weaknesses and betrayals by which some of the most gifted of the human race have diffused around them a sense not of security, but of mistrust. The upright Christian man, whether martyr or missionary, statesman or soldier, looks down on weakness, pain, and obloquy as contemptible He has the bread and water which should not fail, an undefiled conscience which gives him invincible courage. Such was the inner character which formed the spiritual basis of that mountain of moral strength. In his early days his friends called him "Iron John." As time rolled on his character came to rely more and more on religious influences, his gentler nature became developed, he submitted to failing powers and failing eyesight, and became each year more prepared for the great change which at last suddenly overtook him. "Farewell," the dean exclaimed, "great Proconsul of our English Christian Empire! Where shall we look in the times that are coming for that disinterested love, that abounding knowledge of India like his? Where shall we find that resolution, mind, and countenance, which seemed to cry to us—

> This rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I!

He has gone, but he has not been among us in vain. We have not lost him altogether, for he has left behind him a standard of integrity to which every Indian ruler can look back, an example to every Englishman and every English boy of what an Englishman and a Christian may be—a true servant of the English State, and a true servant of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Mdlle. Sara Bernhardt, of the Comédie Française, has, it is said, signed an engagement to go to America next November. She is to travel for two years, all expenses are to be paid, and she is to receive 80,000*l.* This averages 130*l.* per night, omitting Sundays.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—The extraordinary virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Consumption, and its vast superiority over every other kind, are now fully established. Administered in time, and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to Phthisis, but of arresting the development of tubercles; or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished in numerous instances a complete cure. Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, writes:—"Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; with his stamp and signature, and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule, and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

PRIZE DAY.

The ANNUAL GATHERING of the Parents and Friends of the above School will be held on TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1879, at which

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., J.P. will preside;

THOMAS BRASSEY, Esq., M.P., will distribute the Prizes;

REV. J. MORLAIS JONES

(of Lewisham) will address the Pupils and Parents. Other Ministers and Gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. To commence at 12.30.

A COLD COLLATION will be provided in the spacious Play Room, at which HENRY WRIGHT, Esq, J.P., will preside, and Tickets for the same should be obtained of the Local Secretary, Mr. A. BOARDMAN, North Street, Bishop's Stortford, as early as possible.

Convenient Trains run to and from London and Cambridge and the neighbourhood.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

The GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION of this Charity will be held on TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879, at CANNON STREET HOTEL, to receive the Report of the Domestic and Financial state of the Charity, to appoint the several officers, and to elect from the list of eligible candidates, TWENTY CHILDREN—Thirteen Boys and Seven Girls.

The Chair will be taken at 11.30 a m, by JAMES ABBISS, Esq., J.P.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Mr. GEO. STANCLIFF, between the hours of Ten and Four, at the office, 6, Finsbury Place South, E.C.

T. W. AVELING, D.D., Hon. Sec.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE, the celebrated American Preacher and Orator, will DELIVER a LECTURE in EXETER HALL, STRAND, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12, at Half-past Three o'clock. Door open at Two o'clock. Lord Kintore will preside. Tickets 3s., 2s., and 1s., on sale at Christian Herald Office, 2, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, and Wesleyan Room, 8, Exeter Hall.

SPECIAL APPEAL.—On MONDAY, MAY 19, a Conference was held in the Memorial Hall, "to consider the future operations of the Irish Evangelical Society, and the best way of meeting the deficiency in its funds." Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and other influential friends were present. After a free conversation it was unanimously resolved:—"That an urgent appeal be made for help to clear off the present debt of £1,524, and to secure such an income as shall obviate the necessity of reducing the grants to, or withdrawing them from, any station at which earnest Christian work is being carried on." In compliance with this resolution we issue this appeal.

Many of our smaller Churches in Ireland are Mission Churches, and in connection with their out-stations are doing Missionary and Evangelistic work. The people generally are poor, and unable of themselves to support the ordinances of worship. They are constantly migrating to the larger towns, to England, and to the Colonies; and, therefore, what the "Church Aid and Home Missionary Society" seeks to do for small Churches in the rural districts of England, our Society seeks to do for the small and deserving Churches in Ireland.

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# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879.


## THE WEEK.

WE are, alas! expressing only the universal sentiment in saying that the prolonged continuance of wet weather is a source of grave anxiety. Day by day the rain descends without any present appearance of a change for the better. If the hay crop is not actually spoilt, it is seriously damaged, and although the first week in July has passed, little of it has as yet been gathered in. There seems no probability under any circumstances of a good wheat harvest; and unless settled weather should soon come it will be scanty and bad in quality, severely aggravating the difficulties of our agricultural population, and indefinitely retarding that revival of trade and commerce which is so sorely needed. The comparative failure of the International Agricultural Exhibition, the blight cast upon the London season, and the other inconveniences incident to 'present circumstances are of minor consequence compared with the national evils and privations which would follow a disastrous harvest.

By the mail which left Capetown on June 17, we learn that the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment had been received, and had given satisfaction, not unmixed with anxiety as to the course which he would pursue; for the colonists are, as well they might be, perfectly satisfied with the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, who has received a most enthusiastic reception at Capetown. The advance of Lord Chelmsford's troops continued, and two months' supplies for their use have been stored at Landman's Drift. One column was marching from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford, and a junction has almost been effected with General Wood. General Newdigate had advanced with a considerable force into the enemy's country, and had "cleared" a wide region between the Ityotyozi and the Upoko rivers, without loss. Colonels Buller and Harrison had penetrated, on the same line of advance, to Ibabanango, which is about forty miles from Ulundi. But when the mail left there had been for some days a virtual suspension of hostilities, till a reply had been received from the Zulu King, and some anxieties have been relieved by unexpected rains.

The report of the conclusion of an armistice with Cetewayo turns out to be unfounded. But his messengers had been sent back to Ulundi with the terms proposed by Lord Chelmsford as the condition of a suspension of hostilities with a view to discuss the terms of peace. These preliminary demands are:—The restoration of the guns and oxen captured from us by the Zulus; a promise from Cetewayo that all the arms taken during the war, when collected, should be given up; and that one regiment should come to the British camp, and lay down its arms as a sign of submission. With regard to the instructions given to Sir G. Wolseley, the Colonial Secretary stated, in reply to Mr. Richard on Monday night, that the High Commissioner was entrusted with the fullest discretion subject to the general directions he had received from Her Majesty's Government, and that his first duty on arrival would be to examine carefully such overtures as might purport to come from the Zulu King, and to encourage any *bonâ fide* proposals which might afford a reasonable prospect of a satisfactory peace. When the last mail left there was no sign that Cetewayo was prepared to carry out the preliminary conditions imposed by Lord Chelmsford, and the time for doing so had almost expired.

We have news also that the court of inquiry into the circumstances attending the unhappy death of Prince Louis Napoleon had censured Lieutenant Carey, expressing regret that no stand had been made when the Zulus attacked the small force accompanying the Prince, and

that the escort was not larger. A court-martial was, by the last accounts, sitting for the trial of that officer, who contends that he was not in charge of the Prince or the escort. Meanwhile, the remains of the Prince had been embarked at Capetown on board the Orontes, which arrived at Madeira on Friday, and is expected at Spithead on Friday evening, when the body will be transferred to H.M.S. Enchantress and conveyed to Woolwich, so that the funeral may take place at Chislehurst on Saturday afternoon. Contrary to expectation, Prince Jerome Napoleon, as well as his two sons, will attend the funeral obsequies at Camden House. His claims to be regarded as the head of the family are not contested by the more moderate section of Bonapartists, though they are not recognised by M. Paul de Cassagnac and his friends. The Prince has given no sign that he is disposed to assume the attitude of a Pretender, and there are many indications that the party is hopelessly divided.

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A combination of various sections has led to the downfall of the Depretis Cabinet in Italy. A few days ago the Chamber of Deputies accepted, by the large majority of seventy-two, the Senate amendments to the Grist Bill, which proposed to repeal at once the tax levied on Indian corn when sent to the mill, but to postpone indefinitely the reduction of the tax on the higher kinds of corn, and to reverse the vote of a twelvemonth ago repealing this latter tax altogether from New Year's Day, 1883. The Ministry resigned, and the task of forming a new Cabinet was confided to Signor Cairoli, who was displaced by the late Prime Minister. Great difficulty in carrying on the Government is expected owing to the break up of parties, and it is probable that the new Prime Minister will ere long have recourse to a dissolution. The change, as regards the foreign policy of Italy, is for the better—the late Cabinet having done all in its power to oppose the claims of Greece to the possession or Janina, and to prevent the Khedive of Egypt from yielding to the policy of the Western Powers.

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Difficulties have already occurred in that Oriental State. Tewfik Pasha, who put forth a proclamation accepting the *rôle* assigned to him by France and England, and abounding in specious promises, has unexpectedly sent an order to Paris forbidding the return of Nubar Pasha, the only capable statesman that Egypt possesses. This has been done without consulting the European Powers or the Sultan, and solely at the will of the new Khedive. The act is stated to have excited the utmost astonishment in Paris, where it is regarded as illegal, and a defiance of the Cabinet who have been the means of raising Tewfik Pasha to the throne vacant by the deposition of his father. The order was, it seems, sent, not to any official person in Paris, but through M. Barrot, a French Senator, who was requested to convey the message to Nubar Pasha.

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The important debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Education Bill of M. Jules Ferry, which, amongst other things, restores to the State the exclusive right of granting degrees, has been going on from day to day, and is not yet over. The proposal of M. Bardoux to pass the clauses relative to degrees and the Government inspection of schools was voted down by a large majority, and the discussion now centres on the 7th Clause, which suppresses schools carried on by religious societies under the ban of the State. The late Minister of Public Worship is not the only opponent of this measure of proscription. It will be seen that M. Bersier, the able Protestant pastor, and advocate of the separation of Church and State, takes the same ground. However, the Republican majority are not particular as to the means they use to cripple a Church which is their traditional enemy, and a Jesuit fraternity which has degraded religion in France. The case against the Society of Jesus was stated with terrible force by M. Paul Bert, who referred to passages in the books of these professed guardians of morality which, although part of the school instruction of girls, he was unable to read before an assembly of men. The debate is apparently drawing to a close, but it is doubtful whether the bill will pass the Senate; at all events without considerable modification. The discussion now taking place in Paris deserves to be pondered at Westminster. It is the Romish Church which, with all the resources at its command, opposes M. Ferry's bill, and tolerates, if it does not justify, the Jesuit teaching; and as we know the Papacy is the same everywhere. On this side the Channel we should not think of having recourse to proscription. But is it desirable to go to the other extreme, and to vote public money in order to bolster up Roman Catholic Colleges in Ireland where such unmentionable things may be taught as were the other day denounced by M. Bert?

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Upon the exciting incidents which have occurred in the House of Commons during the past week we have commented elsewhere. The peril in which the Army Discipline Bill was placed, induced the Prime Minister to summon a meeting of his supporters, who, to the number of 250, assembled in Downing-street on Monday, and decided to support the Government in their resolution to push the bill through at all risks. The Opposition having to a large extent carried their point as to the use of the lash—the offences for which it is to be used having been already scheduled—allowed the Army Bill to make great progress at yesterday's sitting. All the clauses up to 165 have now been passed.

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We have commented elsewhere upon the important decision come to last week by both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury after a conference relative to the Ornaments Rubric, and which was generally accepted as an Eirenicon. The rubric as finally accepted was as follows:—

That there should be appended to the Ornaments Rubric until further order be taken by lawful authority; that a new rubric follow the Ornaments Rubric to this effect:—In saying public prayers and ministering the sacraments and other rites of the Church, every priest and deacon shall wear a surplice with the stole or scarf and the hood of his degree, and in preaching he shall wear the surplice, with the stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree, or, if he think fit, the gown with the hood and scarf; and no other vestments shall at any other time of his ministration be used by him contrary to the monition of the bishop of the diocese; provided always that this rubric shall not be understood to repeal the 24th, 25th, and 58th of the Canons of 1604.

We do not pretend to be sufficiently versed in the niceties of ecclesiastical controversy to understand the precise significance of this decision. But it was adopted in the Upper House *nem. con.*, followed by the solemn reading of the *Te Deum*; and in the Lower House, after the conference with the bishops, was grudgingly accepted by 39 to 24 votes—the minority being relatively large. Convocation—which, it is to be noted, represents only a small part of the clergy of England, and the laity not at all—has adopted an Ornaments Rubric, and has appointed a joint committee to present a report to the Crown—that is, the Home Secretary. What next? The Primate says that the bishops have agreed to a draft bill "for the better regulation of the ceremonial of the Church of England," which can also be reported at the same time. We do not for a moment suppose that this remarkable bill, by which the clergy as they please make a law for themselves, will be discussed, or even brought in, during the present troublous session, even to allay the anxiety of the Archbishop of Canterbury "that the Church of Christ in this realm should more and more gird herself to her primary work, and that an end should be put to these unseemly contentions." But the bishops, beneficed clergymen, and proctors, who have been putting their heads together in Westminster Abbey for the past fortnight, and, as Dean Stanley says, have agreed as to the clothes clergymen should wear, are very much mistaken if they suppose that Parliament, which represents the whole nation, will, *sub silentio*, sanction their resolutions, and give them the force of law.

## SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday Night.

It was greatly to the advantage of Her Majesty's Government that a certain remark did not occur to Mr. O'Donnell till two o'clock on Friday morning. He had been in the House during the greater part of the night, which had been devoted to further consideration in committee of the Army Bill, and had not been remiss in making speeches. But this particular remark had not occurred to him. It was to the effect that unless the "cat" was bodily produced in the House, the Army Bill should not on Saturday advance by a single inch, and that half-a-million of people would meet in Hyde Park. In another second Mr. O'Donnell would have, perhaps, stated the precise object of this contemplated monster meeting, and would doubtless have put his foot in it in a Parliamentary sense. But the great ally of disorder in the House, the hapless Chancellor of the Exchequer, came to his assistance and saved him, though at the expense of the House, and more particularly of the Ministry.

The House was unusually full considering the time of the morning, and there was an evident prevision of an outbreak. It was not for lack of provocation that the uproar had not burst forth earlier in the sitting. Mr. Parnell had been as provocative as usual, Mr. O'Donnell had been as denunciatory, and Mr. Biggar as bewildering in his half-comprehensive allusions to matters beyond his own immediate knowledge. But Colonel Stanley is chiefly concerned to get his bill through, and to that end will bear with patience what another time must have driven him mad. He had got on pretty well during the sitting, and was now endeavouring to coax the committee to work a little longer. By way of setting an example, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remained, and, snatching brief blisses of sleep, he sat on the Treasury Bench and tried to look as if life were not an utter burden.

It was then that Mr. O'Donnell made the remark quoted above. The Chancellor pricked up his ears as the member for Dungarvan proceeded, and by the time he had got as far as Hyde Park Sir Stafford was at the table moving that the words be taken down. This is an antique piece of machinery, with the precise working of which few people are familiar. The fact is that, in times past, it sufficed to quell disorder that a reference, however distant, should be made to taking words down. As far as my recollection goes, such a thing never once happened in the last Parliament. In the existing assembly it has become as familiar as taking one's hat down preparatory to going home. As a disciplinary instrument it has, accordingly, lost all its terror; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer used it on Friday morning the member against whom it was directed, instead of being overpowered with terror, began coolly examining the way in which it had been introduced. This, alas, was very faulty. Sir Stafford Northcote is reaching the status of one of the oldest members of the House, yet it is curious how frequently he is convicted of ignorance of some of its more recondite forms. Less than a year ago, at the end of last session, he brought about a terrible storm by this very same process. He moved that some words of Mr. Parnell's be taken down, and bungling them in the matter of form the adversary escaped him. It might be thought that this would have been a never-to-be-forgotten lesson. But Sir Stafford Northcote had, it seems, forgotten, and now blunders again.

He was immediately hauled up by the Irish members, whose principal business is to make themselves acquainted with the forms of the House in order that they may see how near they can safely go towards outraging them. Mr. Raikes, if he had had presence of mind, might have saved his friend from much humiliation by ruling him out of order, inasmuch as he had not recited the words he desired to have taken down. But Mr. Raikes stood by the Treasury Bench with most disastrous result. The further the wrangle went, the more clear it was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was himself out of order. The scene lasted nearly an hour, and in the end Sir Stafford Northcote, eagerly catching at a chance word of Mr. O'Donnell's construed it into a satisfactory explanation, and so backed out of the difficulty.

It was feared that the uproar would recommence on Friday night. And so it would, but for the prompt capitulation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was the old story of the cat. Mr. Callan wanted specimens of the "implement," as the Chancellor called it, placed in the House for the inspection of members. This request, peremptorily refused when first preferred, was now tremulously granted. In fact Mr. Callan might have had a select committee-room full of cats if he had

asked for them, and if the giving of them would have prevented any fresh conflict between the Home Rulers and the Treasury Bench. Mr. W. H. Smith sealed pacification by a humble apology for having contradicted Mr. Callan on the previous night, and so the hollow truce was patched up.

After this Mr. Chaplin brought forward his motion for a royal commission to inquire into the existing agricultural depression. The principles of free-trade being called in question, brought from Mr. Bright a speech in which there flashed more of his ancient fire than has been seen in the House for some time. This, acting upon country gentlemen opposite, led to some lively recrimination, and for an hour at least discussion was exciting. This was, however, a mere flash in the pan. For the most part the speaking was dull, and the conclusion foregone; it being generally known that the Government, stultifying themselves in respect of a statement made a few weeks ago by the Premier, had determined to grant a commission.

There was a sitting on Saturday with the object of making way with the Army Bill; an object almost entirely defeated. The committee sat for eleven hours, during which the discussion resolved itself into a prolonged wrangle. This increased in intensity as midnight drew on, and there were moments when the august assembly looked more like a school on the eve of open riot than the House of Commons. With the intention of purchasing the acquiescence of the Obstructives, Mr. Cross intimated that by-and-by Colonel Stanley would make a statement with respect to flogging that would lead to a settlement of the question. This only succeeded in opening a fresh channel of discussion, and for some hours the committee was engaged in what Colonel Stanley just now described as an attempt to "draw" him. He successfully resisted, but to-night volunteered the announcement that the Government had determined to limit the application of flogging to such offences as are, under the existing Act, punishable by death. This, like all other steps the unfortunate Government takes in this matter, only plunged them deeper in the mud. The suggestion was shown to be no concession, and its proposal has only strengthened the resolution of a section of the Opposition to bring about the abolition of the lash. The way to do this is to prevent progress of the bill, and that is an undertaking that has been triumphantly carried out to-night.

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The following fuller report of Monday night's proceedings is given in the *Times*:—"On the orders of the day being reached, Colonel Stanley announced that, after further consultation with his colleagues and the military authorities, he had come to the conclusion to propose that corporal punishment should be limited to those offences which, under the provisions of the Act, were punishable with death.

"Subsequently, the House having gone into committee on the Army Discipline Bill, Mr. Chamberlain took an early opportunity of moving to report progress in order to protest against this decision. The impression conveyed by Colonel Stanley's words on Saturday—that he would make a statement satisfactory to the House—was that he would give up flogging altogether, and it was on the faith of that assurance that he had withdrawn his amendments. Colonel Stanley emphatically disclaimed having conveyed any such assurance. What he said was that he hoped to make a statement which would be satisfactory, and he expressly refused to be bound by any interpretation which might be put on his words. He contended that he had now fulfilled his promise, and he believed that the statement he had made would be satisfactory. Lord Hartington advised Mr. Chamberlain to postpone the discussion until that stage in the bill when it could be taken regularly, adding that he did not agree in Mr. Chamberlain's view that Colonel Stanley had given a definite pledge. Mr. Otway, while urging the Government to abandon flogging altogether, agreed with Lord Hartington in desiring to postpone the discussion. Sir R. Peel, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. Rylands expressed their concurrence in Mr. Chamberlain's version of what occurred on Saturday, while Sir W. Barttelot maintained that all the Secretary of State had done was to express a hope that he would be able to make a satisfactory statement. Mr. Bright pointed out that clauses had already been passed which sanctioned the punishment of death for trivial offences, and this was, therefore, no concession at all. The only practical course in the confusion into which the question had got was to give up the lash altogether. The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that if Mr. Bright's views had not undergone modification in view of a general election it was strange that he had not taken the opportunity of giving effect to them when he was in office. Mr. Whitbread supported Lord Hartington's suggestion, and recommended that if the punishment were retained it should be a real substitute for death.

"The conversation, which was for the most part a repetition of the arguments *pro* and *con.* on the question of corporal punishment, was continued for many hours. Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Forster, Dr. Kenealy, Sir H. James, and others urged the Government to reconsider their decision, and to consent to the total abolition of flogging. Mr. Newdegate protested against the tyranny attempted by the minority, and Captain Price and Lord C. Beresford, from personal experience, corrected the exaggerated descriptions of the punishment given by several members.

"Shortly after eleven o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a second speech from Sir R. Peel, stated that the intentions of the Government would be stated clearly in the schedule, and appealed to the committee once more to proceed with the bill in a business-like spirit. Mr. Chamberlain declared his intention to continue his opposition unless the Secretary of State carried out the purpose which was evidently in his mind on Saturday. Colonel Stanley again repudiated the imputation of having misled the committee. Mr. Onslow strongly urged the Government not to give way to what had now become a mere electioneering agitation. Lord E. Fitzmaurice insisted that, according to precedent, the committee should report progress until the schedule was laid before it. After Sir C. Russell, Mr. E. Jenkins, and Mr. Hopwood had made some observations, the Marquis of Hartington took the opportunity of disclaiming all responsibility for the proceedings of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, which he thought extremely unadvised, in the interests of their own cause, and most injurious to the dignity of Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to this rebuke, spoke of Lord Hartington as "the late leader of the Liberal party," and reminded him that both Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster had declined to accept the advice which he had given the party. He and his friends, he said, would endeavour to go on without a leader and would take a division. Mr. Fawcett, amid much cheering from above the gangway, expressed his regret at Mr. Chamberlain's acrimonious tone towards the leader of the Opposition, and pointed out that Parliamentary Government would be impossible if after a legitimate discussion the minority refused to yield to the majority. If the bill were withdrawn and the Government went to the country with no business done, it was not they, but the House of Commons, and especially the independent Liberals, who would suffer from the alteration of rules which the country would demand. Sir C. Dilke defended Mr. Chamberlain, while Mr. Herschell, Mr. Otway, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice advised him to withdraw. After some further conversation in the same tone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without desiring prematurely to intrude on the domestic affairs of the Opposition, begged them to make up their minds what they intended to do. A division was then taken on the motion to report progress, which was negatived by 250 to 36.

"Subsequently, however, progress was reported on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the House was counted out at a quarter to three o'clock."

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## THE ZULUS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS.

In the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for this month, a "South African Missionary" gives a part of his testimony on "The Zulus and their Neighbours"; but, unfortunately for practical purposes, after covering ten pages with pertinent and interesting matter, it stops short with the editorial intimation "To be concluded." From that, and from the article in the August number, which is in type, I will endeavour to condense the essence of facts within a space suited to your limits.*

The writer cites the testimony of Sir Theophilus, who, as plain Mr., Shepstone, was for more than twenty years Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal,† and that of his own brother missionary, the Rev. William C. Holden, author of "Past and Future of the Kaffir Races," who, I find, dates his South African experiences from so far back as 1839, having since then occupied from time to time as many as twenty different stations in that region. As for the personal statements of the writer before us, and any opinions he gives, they are those, it seems, of one who "having spent nineteen years in the neighbourhood, has visited King Cetewayo and become acquainted with some of the chiefs, as well as had free intercourse with the most prominent of neighbours more or less mixed up with their affairs during the past thirty-eight years."

The origin of the Zulus as a nation is taken, in the absence of positive data, at the year 1815. Less than three years after, Tshaka, under whom it assumed shape and substance, began to reign. Fleeing from his father, he joined a tribe near St. Lucia Bay, with whose warriors he proceeded to remove a usurper, and set up for himself. An uncle of Tshaka (Abantwana) was his lieutenant-general, when not himself in the field, and was a Wesleyan convert. Mr. Shepstone, however, gives a somewhat different account, which our informant "implicitly accepts." According to him, Tshaka fled south to Grahamstown, and became servant to an officer of the garrison. This is important; for it gave him the opportunity of watching the drill and manœuvres of the troops, with the structure and discipline of the army. When, therefore, on the death of his father, he was found and brought back, he knew how to organise his own soldiers on the British model. This view is confirmed by the evident constitution of the Zulu forces. From the beginning, and before a battle was fought, they were divided into regiments, each under a colonel, the regiments into companies, with a subaltern to each; and the whole into a regular army under one general, and consisting of centre, wings, and reserve, under seconds in command. It was Tshaka also who reduced the primitive assegai to the length of a bayonet, for stabbing instead of throwing, a change "which made the Zulu charge as deadly as the English."

At Tshaka's accession, the Zulus, a small tribe, occupied, between the two Umfolosi rivers, a tract of country forty miles by twenty, where they grew tobacco, exchanging it with the nearer tribes for sheep, goats, and so forth. Their experienced new king began with enrolling, drilling, and regimenting all the males from sixteen years and upwards, and, by a career of conquest, reduced to a desert the country lying between the Drakensberg Hills and the sea, and stretching from the Limpopo on the north to the Umjimkulu on the south. His savage policy was to kill men and women, reserving only boys and girls for incorporation with his own people, in perpetuation of the Zulu tribe. Unmarried himself, he forbade his warriors to marry, recruiting them from young prisoners taken in battle, and also deriving a commissariat service from that source. He who began as a burden-bearer ended in becoming a warrior, like David of old.

Mr. John Moffat, son of Dr. Moffat, was with Moselekatsi, one of Tshaka's generals, who escaped from him, and settled as king of the Matabeli tribe, acting on the principles of his former leader. From that observer our informant learned how the fitness of candidates for military service was determined. A young ox was started in the arena formed by surrounding warriors. When the animal was at full speed, the candidate to be tested had to pursue, and, seizing it by the hind leg, to hold it fast. If he failed, he was not chosen to be a soldier. This test reminds us of the way in which Milo came to shoulder a bull; namely, by first carrying a calf.

About the year 1820, Tshaka crossed the Tugela and fell upon the tribes of Natal, having made his way thither through peoples "thick as the grass." Such as escaped slaughter in battle, after fell victims to the conqueror's capricious rage. Where a million had thriven, none were to be seen. Having subdued Natal, the despot removed his kraal to the vicinity of Verulam, where, in 1828, while talking with his captains, he was stabbed in the heart by his own brother Dingaan, who came upon him with some desperate associates, that slew the principal councillors of the murdered chief.

The facility with which the unnatural assassin brought the kingless nation under his own rule is explained by the easy terms on which they transfer their allegiance. To the actual head they are loyal without limit, in spite of a different private judgment; but, for that very reason, they accept the successful usurper. Much more therefore, reasons our informant, will the Zulus now resisting the British forces be found ready, if worsted, to submit to the Queen, "because of the more just and reasonable character of her rule."

It is unnecessary to say much of the eleven years' reign of Dingaan, the "cattle lifter." The important points are those of his contact with the Dutch Boers and with the colonists of Port Natal (now Durban). Here we have the "seed of our present complications." Not simply did the British Government make the former distrustful, if not hostile, but the unprincipled avarice of some Englishmen induced them to part with their bills on the Treasury in London in payment of compensation for the liberation of their former slaves, by insinuating that they were next to worthless, at the rate of eighteenpence for the pound! Hence in 1836* seven thousand of these outraged dupes crossed the Orange River, ridding themselves, as they supposed, of English rule for aye. Soon, however, they had to reckon with Dingaan and the Zulus. But passing over his treachery to Pieter Retief and his companions, and over the encounters that followed, I need only notice such results as connect themselves with present prospects and current events.

The choice of the Boers lay between two courses

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* The writer of the article is the Rev. George Blencowe, now of New Barnet, as "supernumerary." After more than twenty years' ministry in England, he went out to South Africa, where, from 1858 till his recent return home, he laboured at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith, and other places adapted to give him knowledge and experience on all matters involved in the present war. What remains of his communication to the *Wesleyan Magazine* will appear in two more portions, in September and October; in the former of which, he will bring up his narrative review to the origin of hostilities, and in the latter to the existing state of affairs.

† Sir Theophilus Shepstone, I understand, is the son of the late Rev. William Shepstone, who died in 1873, having laboured from 1827 as a Wesleyan missionary among the native tribes of Southern Africa.

* Emancipation did not come into full effect in the Cape Colony till December, 1839.

—to leave the country or to fight it out with the Zulus. Electing the latter, the small remnant of fewer than four hundred bold farmers shrank not from trying conclusions with the savages, seven thousand strong, coming on, as usual, in three divisions, with reserves among the "kloofs." This was but two months after the massacre of Retief and his following. Their avengers advanced in two divisions; for the irretrievable confusion of one of which, it proved enough that the Zulus should terrify their horses by beating their shields. With strange contrast, the remaining small division fell on the enemy in vigorous assault, killing more of them than their own whole force in the field, with every prospect of a complete victory, but that their ammunition failed them. Stranger still, at this point they "shot their way through the circle that encompassed them, losing only ten men (one of whom was Piet Uys, father of him of that name who lately fell at Zlobane)," and that in an engagement "only a short distance east of Isandhlwana," where, in this war, the mounted contingent of Christian native, from Edendale, for lack of powder and shot, repeated the bold manœuvre of those Boers, and "without the loss of a single man!"

Will our men and their leaders "learn from defeat the means of future victory," as the Boers did? Thus taught, they next time "waited the attack in their wagon laager." It is needless to say more in illustration of their success than that the slaughter among the savage horde gave to the waters thus stained the awful name of "the Blood River." The superiority of strategy over numbers appeared in the fact that the Zulu chief lost three thousand of his boldest men, the Boers only four, with as many wounded. My narrator remarks, "This was the first time a Zulu army had been beaten, while thenceforth not one has conquered." Will Chelmsford or will Wolseley maintain the prestige?

Perchance, it may not be needful for Sir Garnet to fight. As Dingaan made treaty with the Boers, so Cetewayo may with the British. But the latter will have called to mind that the Boers broke faith with Dingaan, and made use of his own brother, Panda, to destroy one section of these Zulus by the hands of another section; a defeat of the outwitted barbarian, crowned with his assassination by the hands of a second savage, the Swazie King. Panda was now in the ascendant, and, in proof of the easy transfer of allegiance from the vanquished to the victor, the faithfullest followers of Dingaan's standard rallied to that of Panda, who, moreover, "treated them worse than those who had joined in his own treachery."

At this stage in the story, "the Zulu nation had become as few as when raised from their obscurity by Tshaka." The next facts to be reverted to are, principally, these: that the Boers made a change of boundary which "cut off more than half of what is now the Zulu country; and that this large slice of territory was restored to them by the English." The contrast ought to make the task of Wolseley (if it fall to him) easier in restoring peace with the reigning chief. As for Panda, he relaxed the military enrolment and allowed the men to marry. His sons, however, on reaching men's estate, took advantage of his "indolence" to set up a divided dominion, which, as a natural result, produced rivalry between them. Cetewayo, presuming Umbulazi to be their father's chosen successor, and claiming that post for himself as son by "the chief wife" (one of those fruits of polygamy which most troubled King David), the favourite fled before his more powerful brother, and sought protection from the British, as Panda from the Boers. Cetewayo first "washed his spear" on this occasion, when most of Umbulazi's adherents fell before they could reach the Tugela, while of the remnant many perished in the attempt to cross. The conqueror's initial act of ruthless cruelty was the wholesale massacre of the women and children of his brother's followers. Altogether "two-fifths of the whole Zulu people perished on that day." The refrain of the survivors' song as they returned was—

> There is one King of the Zulus,
> And he is Cetewayo.

This *coup d'etat*, like another more modern, now brought to mind by one sad death in that region, occurred, singular to say, on the *2nd of December*, 1856. The perpetrator, though but twenty, thenceforth became *de facto* king, and Panda was forsaken. Cetewayo, like a true Imperialist, "imperiously carried out his own will, and exercised arbitrary authority over the whole nation." Panda was so strictly "nobody" that, when visited by Mr. Shepstone, in 1861, he "had not a single man sleeping with him in his large kraal of Nodwenga." The Boers now reappeared upon the scene. Pretorius the younger being President of the Transvaal, they sought an enlargement of territory below the Drakensberg, by dealing at once with the forsaken father, and with his imperious son. To Panda, for whom, when he sent word that he was "hungry," Pretorius had returned a few cattle, he came, in his turn, pleading that he was "hungry for land." To Cetewayo, from whose order to kill them and their mother, two of the old chief's sons had fled to the Boers for protection, these very Boers promised to give them up to him. True, it was stipulated that he should not kill the fugitives; while, another sample of their diplomacy, they promised to protect Cetewayo himself against the English, who, they said, were about to seize his country and kill him. The land they coveted was east of the Blood River, later known as the "Disputed Territory," and, in the recent award, given to the Zulus! Panda, for his part, gave flat denial when the Boers represented that he had actually ceded their demand; while Cetewayo, when they came to thank him for the boon, as the gift of his father, utterly denied the fact; it was an impossibility, since, as he warily said they knew, the land did not belong to Panda, but to the people, who only could give it away. But, to leave no room for mistake about his own Imperial pretensions, he not merely told them they should have no land, but added the land they already occupied was not theirs, but the Zulus.

This would seem, at first hearing, to be a conclusive answer. But other thoughts sprang up in Cetewayo's mind. Detaining the fruitless embassy under the mask of giving them hospitable entertainment, he first frightened them nearly out of their wits by calling for an executioner, for which he gave a certain sign, as indicative of instant death, by-and-by followed with a loud order to cease. Having passed the night in safety within the royal kraal, they took heart of grace next morning to press the second branch of their errand, with respect to British purposes, and so far succeeded as to induce their host to start with them for the Transvaal. But, continues our informant, he was "opposed by all his own advisers, who persuaded him to call at the house of the gentleman from whom I received the former and following information, a few months afterwards, and by him he was prevailed upon to return."

But, before starting, Pretorius, Paul Kanger, the Commandant, and another, acknowledged Cetewayo as King of the Zulus, and promised to come down again with some of their people, and "put him in Panda's hut." The measure taken by the old chief was to ask the then Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to send Mr. Shepstone, as secretary for native affairs, that he might settle the succession, and, if possible, establish more friendly relations between him and Cetewayo. Mr., now Sir, John Scott complied, and Mr., now Sir, Theophilus Shepstone brought father and son face to face in the neighbourhood of the old royal kraal. Cetewayo was attended by a thousand armed men, who, however, hid their assegais in a bush before reaching the place of meeting. The first interview between the parties passed off to all appearances satisfactory, but next day it was followed by a public meeting, at which, from some undescribed slip of Shepstone's principal native attendant, the Zulus present burst out in a clamorous demand for the surrender of a son of Panda whom Bishop Colenso had taken with him, probably for tuition, a year before. As for Cetewayo, he made trial of the force of "tall talk."

"You sent me word (addressing Shepstone) you had some great thing to tell me; what is it?" "I have come to acknowledge you as Panda's successor." "We do not thank you for that; we can settle that for ourselves; we have settled it. We do not want the English to tell us that; that is no great thing; what *have* you come for?" Amid the clamour, Mr. Shepstone sat unmoved, and, by his cool courage, preserved his own life and the lives of those who were with him, which, by universal Zulu testimony, *confirmed by Cetewayo himself in my hearing*, were in extreme danger. Under the advice of his older counsellors, he next morning apologised for his violence; to which Mr. Shepstone so replied as to make him feel that he could not thus defy the power Mr. Shepstone represented with impunity. From this time the tone of Cetewayo was lowered, and the safety of Panda was secured; in whose *name* everything in the Zulu country was thereafter done, although it was as truly the *act* of Cetewayo as before. Such bursts of passion have been common all his life; but frequently, as in this case, *he repairs the wrong on reflection.*

Nevertheless, Cetewayo, it would seem, would not dislodge the suspicion of British invasion which the crafty Boers have instilled into his mind, "more especially as the reports of Natal Zulus have a most minute and particular account of preparations going on in Natal for this invasion."

"This," adds our informant, "was without a shadow of foundation; but when they gave the numbers of the regiments which had come, as well as of the batteries of artillery, and the names of the ships which had brought them, it is not surprising that they were believed. So, to relieve his own mind, and to show the English in Natal that he was not asleep, he determined to have a grand hunt on the border. This took place July 6, 1861, and, extending from above Krantz Kop to near Fort Tenedos, produced great consternation among the inhabitants of the border, who understood it, according to Zulu custom, as an indication of coming war. Panda did not hear of this till the 11th, when, supposing invasion was intended, he sent off immediately to the Governor of Natal a message to this effect. His Excellency called out the volunteers, and despatched them, with the few regulars he had, to repel the invasion. On the 18th, *I took leave of Cetewayo* at half-past ten a.m., when he knew nothing of the troops on the border. But he learned it about three hours afterwards. This led to an explanation and apology in reply to Mr. Scott's remonstrance, and resulted in a settled conviction that he could not trifle with the English.

Here, for the present, Mr. Blencowe's interesting and important narrative breaks off, and I will only add that few, if any, persons have a better knowledge of either the native tribes or the Boers than the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, as custodians of the letters of the agents of that association. In 1825 Mr. Threlfall, a promising young missionary, was betrayed by a native guide into the hands of native accomplices, who, as in the case of Prince Louis Napoleon, fell upon him with their assegais. In 1842 nine missionaries, besides other agents, maintained at a cost of 4,000*l.* a year, were threatened by the Boers, and some of them fired at. The late Lord Derby (the old Earl being still living) was then Colonial Secretary, and, promptly attending to a representation of the case, gave instructions to the Governor at the Cape for "upholding the authority of Her Majesty within her dominions in South Africa."

## THE LATE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is now arranged that the funeral of the late Prince Louis Napoleon shall take place on Saturday next. The *Morning Post* understands that it is not probable that the remains of the Prince will lie in state at Chislehurst. The Empress's health, and the severe trial to which this would expose her, make it likely that after a short stay at Camden Place the final ceremony will be proceeded with. It is announced from Paris that the French Government will only grant leave of absence to attend the funeral to officers who were specially and exclusively attached to the Prince's household, and to the young officers, comrades of the Prince, who are mentioned in his will. General Fleury, who does not come within this category, has applied to be put on the retired list, in order that he may attend the funeral.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the body of the late Prince Louis Napoleon shall be transferred to the Admiralty yacht Enchantress on the arrival of the Orontes at Spithead, and shall be at once conveyed to Woolwich Arsenal. The arrival of the Orontes at Spithead will be awaited by Prince Joachim Murat, the Count de Turenne, and Count Aguado, who will accompany the body in the Enchantress to Woolwich. If it be deemed necessary, legal identification of the body will be made. The coffin will be laid on a gun-carriage, wrapped in the flags of England and France (there will be no pall), and taken to Camden Place. There it will remain for a very few hours. It will then be carried on the shoulders of officers to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chislehurst, where, after the funeral service, the coffin will be placed in the ante-chapel, where the Emperor's body rested until it was laid in the sarcophagus given by the Queen.

The *Daily News* publishes from its special correspondent the report of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. The report is adverse to Lieutenant Carey. The following is the finding:—

The Court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood to the Prince, and in consequence failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Quartermaster-General Harrison states in evidence that Lieutenant Carey was in charge of the escort; while Lieutenant Carey, alluding to the escort, says:—"I do not consider that I had any authority over it." After the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford, stating, as he did, the position the Prince held, and that he was invariably to be accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer, the Court considers that such difference of opinion should not have existed between officers of the same department. Secondly, the Court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey is much to blame in having proceeded on duty with part of the escort detailed by the Quartermaster-General. The Court cannot admit the plea of irresponsibility on Lieutenant Carey's part, inasmuch as he himself took steps to obtain the escort, and failed; moreover, the fact that the Quartermaster-General was present on Itelezi Ridge gave Lieutenant Carey the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself. Thirdly, the Court is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where the halt was made, surrounded as it was by cover for the enemy, and the adjacent difficult ground, showed lamentable want of military prudence. Fourthly, the Court deeply regrets that no effort was made to rally the escort and show a front to the enemy, whereby, possibly aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat, the enemy might have been ascertained.

A telegram from Capetown, dated June 17, published in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—A Court of Inquiry was demanded by Lieutenant Carey, and it was decided that he should be tried by court-martial for misbehaviour before the enemy. The trial is now proceeding under the presidency of Colonel Glyn. The Court is composed of Whitehead, Courtney, Harness, and Bouverie; Brandon prosecuting and Crookenden defending. Meantime Lieutenant Carey has made a statement to the effect that he was not in charge of the party in which the Prince lost his life, but only accompanied it at his own request. The evidence, as yet given, tends to clear him of the charge of cowardice, and to fix the responsibility on those who sent the Prince away with so small an escort. Colonel Harrison has stated in the inquiry that Lieutenant Carey was sent in command of the party, and that he gave the Prince into Carey's charge. He (Colonel Harrison) had no instructions to treat the Prince as a royal personage.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The requisition from the Liberals of North-East Lancashire will be presented to the Marquis of Hartington to-morrow. The object of the movement is to enlist his lordship as the first Liberal candidate for the division at the general election. The requisition will be presented by deputation, and the interview will be private.

At a public meeting held a few days ago at Canterbury, the Liberals of that city adopted a scheme of organisation similar to that at Chester, Gloucester, Birmingham, and other places, but with a few modifications to suit local requirements.

The Liberals of Ripon have invited the Right Hon. J. G. Goschen to contest the borough at the next election.

Mr. Charles Saville Roundell has been adopted as a Liberal candidate for Grantham in conjunction with Mr. Mellor.

An address, signed by over 4,000 electors of Bristol, having been presented to Sir Ivor Guest, asking him to come forward for that city in the Conservative interest at the general election, the hon. baronet has replied that it will be a source of great satisfaction to him, as it is by no means impossible that circumstances will enable him to comply with the request.

At a meeting of Liberal delegates at Carnarvon, it was unanimously resolved to bring forward as a candidate for Carnarvonshire Mr. Jones Parry, who represented the county from 1868 to 1874, in opposition to Mr. Pennant, the present Conservative member.

Some time ago the Liberal Union of Nottingham selected Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham, as one of their candidates, and on Wednesday night Lieut.-Colonel Seely, of the local volunteers, was adopted as the other.

Already two candidates in the Liberal interest have been spoken of in Glasgow, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Whitelaw. It is not expected that any Conservative will come forward to contest the seat, unless the Liberals are so divided as to put up two or three candidates. Of the two Liberals at present spoken of, one, Mr. R. T. Middleton, of Hillfoot, is a staunch Dissenter. But the other, Mr. C. Tennant, has been chosen.

Sir Charles Reed, the Liberal candidate for St. Ives, has addressed three numerously-attended meetings in that town, at each of which a unanimous vote of confidence was passed. Lord Ebrington has not yet withdrawn from the contest, but an understanding has been come to that, if his lordship should get a requisition asking him to stand, signed by 200 *bona fide* electors, Sir Charles would himself withdraw. But he would not recognise a requisition got up by Exeter people.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR SUPPORTERS.

After the Cabinet Council on Monday a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons, which was understood to be called to consider the present position of the Government business, was held at the Foreign Office, when about 250 gentlemen assembled. There were also present the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Northbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Viscount Sandon, and Lord John Manners. All the other members of the Government were present. The proceedings were of an informal character, and consisted chiefly of brief addresses on the state of public business. Lord Beaconsfield on entering the room was received with loud applause, and in addressing the meeting thanked the supporters of the Government for the constant support they had given to Ministers during an eventful and trying session of Parliament. He alluded to the votes in the House of Commons on Imperial subjects, and said that the Government had received strength from the unshaken majorities which had been given to them. Those votes were of importance, and had an incalculable share in supporting the policy of the Government at foreign courts, as proving that in Imperial policy the Cabinet was strongly supported by the opinions of the representatives of the people. His lordship expressed his confident belief that the same support would be given to the Government for the rest of the session, and dwelt on the importance of passing the Army Discipline Bill, which he spoke of as an Imperial measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the decision arrived at by the Cabinet on the flogging question, and declared the intention of the Government to yield no further in the question, and to pass the bill through Parliament. Mr. Secretary Cross and Colonel Stanley having addressed the meeting, several hon. members took part in the discussion which followed, each speaker declaring the intention of the party to support the Government in any measure which might be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the House of Commons. No arrangements as to the state of the Government business generally, or to any other measure than that of the Army Discipline Bill, were made known by the Ministers. It is stated that provision has been made for a constant attendance of members of the House of Commons until the Army Discipline Bill has been read a third time.

## LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the above subject has been issued. The committee sum up their recommendations as follows: — The abolition of the present scale of conveyancing charges, and the substitution for it in all cases where it is possible of a graduated *ad valorem* scale of payment. The compulsory use, as far as practicable, of short statutory forms, analogous to those used in Scotland. The practical abolition of legal mortgages and deeds of reconveyance by giving to the holder of a simple charge on land all the remedies at present possessed by the holder of a legal mortgage, either with or without a power of sale (as the parties may desire), and by providing that upon the endorsement on the charge of a memorandum signed by the party entitled thereto, stating that all moneys due thereon had been satisfied, the charge itself should, *ipso facto*, determine. The appointment of a real representative to the deceased owner of land having the same control over, and power to make, a title to freeholds, which a personal representative now possesses in regard to chattels real. The immediate completion of the cadastral survey for England and Wales, and its obligatory adoption (subject to such modifications as may from time to time become necessary) for identifying and describing property. The repeal of the Statute of Uses. The establishment in convenient local centres in England and Wales of district registers of assurances effecting land constructed on the principles mentioned in the foregoing report, and provided with indexes, referring not only to the persons, but to the property comprised in the registered instrument; the ordnance map being made use of for the purpose wherever it is possible, and the party registering having the option of recording for a small fee either the instrument itself or a memorandum of its contents, with facilities for provisional registration whenever it may be found necessary. The enactment that, except in cases of actual fraud on the part of the party registering, every instrument shall rank in priority according to the date of its registration. The appointment in connection with each registry, both in England and Ireland, of an official searcher or staff of searchers, whose duty it would be, for a small fee, to search the register and to give to intending purchasers or mortgagees a "certificate of search," showing the state of the title as disclosed by the registers up to the date of the search, such certificate to form part of the title, and to be evidence in the case of subsequent dealing with the property as to the previous title disclosed by the register. The localisation of the registration of titles, as far as practicable concurrently with the establishment of district registries for the registration of assurances. The committee have considered whether the period of commencement of a title which a purchaser under an open contract may require, at present fixed at forty years, might not, in view of the recent Statute of Limitations, be still further shortened. But as the term in question depends not only upon the time during which claims against land may be kept alive, but upon the estimated duration of human life, during which such claims may remain in abeyance, they believed that such an abridgment cannot be made as long as the rights of reversioners and other persons having future interests are, for the purposes of the statute, held only to arise when they fall into possession. Whether the latter rule might not be advantageously altered they consider to be a matter for grave consideration.

## THE EDUCATION REPORT.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales was issued on Wednesday. It states that in many important respects the progress made during the year has been "extremely satisfactory." In the year ending August 31, 1878, the inspectors visited 16,293 day schools in England and Wales, to which annual grants were made, containing 23,618 departments under separate teachers, and furnished accommodation, at eight square feet of superficial area per child, for 3,942 337 scholars. The teaching staff of these schools was 27,324 certificated teachers, 5,480 assistant teachers, and 34 399 pupil teachers. There were on the registers the names of 3,495,892 children, of whom 1,189,557 were (infants) under seven years of age; 2,158,179 were between seven and thirteen; 141,156 were above thirteen. Of these scholars, 2,944,127 were present on the day of the inspectors' visit to their respective schools, while 2,405,107 were, on an average, in daily attendance throughout the year; 2,259,774 having made the requisite number of attendances were qualified to bring grants to their schools, 598,313 (being under seven years of age) without individual examination, and 1,661,461 (above seven) on passing a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic; 1,562,224 were actually presented for such examination, and while 938,058 passed the prescribed test without failure in any one of the three subjects, 86·59 scholars out of every 100 examined passed in reading, 79 59 in writing, and 72 24 in arithmetic. These figures show a considerable improvement upon the returns quoted in the last report. Of the whole number examined, 775,772 were over ten years of age, and ought to have been presented in some one of the three highest standards. The number actually so presented was only 318,759; so that 457,013 children over ten years of age had not got beyond the subjects suited for children of seven, eight, and nine years. The accommodation has increased by 288,919 school places (or 7·9 per cent); the scholars on the registers by 340,919 (10·8 per cent.); those present at inspection by 310 929 (11·8 per cent.); and the average attendance by 254 514 (11·8 per cent); while the number of children individually examined has increased by 227,126 (or 17 per cent). The local effort which has resulted in this improvement may be measured by the continued support derived from voluntary contributions (774,104*l.* from 285,624 subscribers); by an advance in the contributions from rates to the maintenance of Board schools from 447,710*l.* to 570,193*l.*; and by a rise in school pence from 1,138,270*l.* to 1,275,073*l.* The annual Government grants to elementary schools rose in the year from 1,543,225*l.* to 1,820,661*l.*, or from 14s. 4¼d. to 15s. 1½d. per scholar in average attendance; while the grant for the current financial year is estimated at 15s. 9d. per head. "This," remarks the Committee of Council, "is no small contribution from Imperial funds, whether we look at the total amount of the grant, or at the sum paid in respect of each scholar. We think the time has come when it will have to be considered whether it is necessary to maintain this high rate of aid for the future, now that the operation of the bye-laws has largely added to the number of our scholars, and has enabled so many of them to earn, for their schools, grants, of which a large proportion (nearly two-fifths) is paid merely in respect of their enforced attendance." It is to be borne in mind that the leading conditions on which the Parliamentary grant is now administered were settled before the effect of compulsory education had been realised, or any trustworthy estimate could be formed of the probable results of the working of this new system.

## MORAL INSTRUCTION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

There was a long discussion at the meeting of the Birmingham School Board on Thursday, Mr. Dixon in the chair, on the scheme drawn up by the education committee for imparting moral instruction in the Board schools, in conformity with the resolution proposed by Mr. Dixon a couple of months ago. The scheme of the committee was embodied in a circular to the teachers, recommending that after Midsummer two lessons a week of half an hour each be given to the children, the subjects including obedience to parents, honesty, truthfulness, modesty, temperance, courage, kindness, perseverance, frugality, thrift, government of temper, courtesy, unselfishness, and kindred moral duties. The lessons were to be of a conversational character, and should be enforced by illustrations drawn from daily life. Mr. Macarthy said he believed the recommendations would meet the necessities of the case. It was possible that there might have been some shyness on the part of the teachers on assuming a position which had not been positively defined, and which had caused them to shrink from what had always been understood, both by the Board and by the Education Department, to be one of their most obvious and prominent duties. He moved that the recommendations be approved. The chairman seconded the resolution, considering that the scheme proposed was perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Greening objected to the recommendations of the committee that the proposed teaching of morality was not grounded upon the Scriptures. It was an outrage upon their position and their responsibility as citizens and Christian men to profess to teach morality and yet tie the hands of the teachers behind them by refusing to allow them to use Bible illustrations. He moved as an amendment that the words be added, "and that it shall not be an offence for teachers to enforce these duties by Scriptural teaching and illustrations drawn from the Bible." The Rev. H. B. Burges seconded the amendment. Mr. Dale believed that the code contained in the circular would promote the moral health and vigour of the children under their care, and that ultimately religious faith itself would be benefited by it. The manner in which morals were commonly taught, when morals were associated with religious instruction, had rather emasculated and enfeebled moral life, by the exclusive appeal that had been made to the highest religious motives in order to enforce ordinary moral duties. If moral instruction must necessarily be based upon religious truth, then it was a very fair position to assume that if they gave moral instruction they would depart from the principle which the Board had hitherto maintained. He was, however, prepared to maintain that there was a very clear distinction between teaching morals and teaching religion. There were many men who recognised the obligation of honesty and truthfulness and of temperance who rejected Divine revelation. He admitted that an appeal to revelation added tremendous sanction to the ordinary moral duties, but he argued that neither morality nor religion was a gainer from an incessant appeal to religious motives. He desired his child to have a generous love of goodness, not merely because God had commanded it, but for its own sake. The Rev. H. C. Milward supported the amendment, which, after some further discussion, was rejected by nine votes to four, one member, Canon Longman, Roman Catholic, remaining neutral. The motion was then carried as a substantive resolution.

The Rector of Birmingham has offered to transfer St. Martin's Schools to the Board on certain conditions. He proposes to let the schools at a peppercorn rent to the Board from ten o'clock in the morning to the end of the afternoon schools; the buildings will therefore be still available for Church purposes in the evenings and on Sundays. From nine to ten religious instruction will be given to the children, under the supervision of the rector, before the ordinary work of the school commences.

In their annual circular Messrs. G. J. Cockerell and Co. remark that the present price of the best Wallsend Coals is 24s. per ton cash, and add:— "After the long-continued winter, and the recent six weeks' strike of the Durham pitmen, it is satisfactory to be able to quote such moderate prices," which points to the wisdom of laying in a stock of coals in the summer rather than in the winter months.

## Epitome of News.

It is understood that the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold will, on the 19th inst., leave Windsor for Osborne, where the Court will sojourn for two months, proceeding thence direct to Balmoral. Lord Beaconsfield went down to Windsor Castle on Sunday night, and returned to town on Monday morning.

On Saturday morning the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, visited the International Agricultural Show at Kilburn. Her Majesty was received at the Salusbury-road entrance of the yard by the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and drove to the Horse Ring, where the prize animals were paraded. The stay of the Queen in the Show-yard extended over an hour and a half. In consequence of the unfavourable weather, the Show remains open till to-morrow night, but the cattle were removed on Monday.

The foreign delegates attending the Agricultural Exhibition arrived at Windsor on Saturday morning. The party, about fifty in number, visited the Castle, passing through the State apartments, and inspecting the Prince Consort's Farm, where they were entertained by the Queen on her return from Kilburn.

The Queen on Monday intimated through the Lord Chamberlain to Lord Powerscourt her desire to receive at Windsor the Irish farmers who visited the Agricultural Exhibition. As most of the visitors left for Ireland on Monday morning it was found impossible to carry Her Majesty's gracious desire into effect.

The death is announced of Frances Countess Waldegrave, wife of Lord Carlingford. The event was utterly unexpected. She had been suffering slightly, and had consulted her physicians, but no serious illness even was anticipated. She died of pneumonia. Lady Waldegrave was a daughter of Mr. Braham, the eminent vocalist, was fifty-eight years of age, had been four times married, and has for many years been celebrated for the pleasant character of her political and social parties at Strawberry-hill, which are said to have revived the lost glories of Holland House and Cambridge House. So little was a fatal result expected that invitations to meet the Duc d'Aumale at Strawberry Hill on Monday last had been issued, while the Prince and Princess of Wales were to have been guests there on Saturday next.

On the afternoon of the 1st, the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck, opened the new school and other buildings of the Alexandra Orphanage, at Hornsey Rise, a junior branch of the Orphan Working School at Haverstock Hill. At the close of the proceedings 165 purses were presented; the total amount of the day's contributions being about 1,500*l.*, thus reducing the balance due to the treasurer to about 500*l.* Before going to the Orphanage the Prince and Princess drew up in front of the Islington Workhouse, where an address was read on behalf of the inmates by Mr. Sustins, the master, and a bouquet was presented to the Princess.

The Government has prepared a bill with the object of levying a tax of 1 per cent. on the income of the Endowed Charities, out of which will be paid the expenses of the Charity Commission.

As illustrating the decline in the trade with the United States, statistics which have just been compiled show that the exports of worsted stuff goods from the Bradford district to America in the last six months amounted in value to only 429,400*l.*, as against 1,507,062*l.* in the first six months of 1872.

Mr. James Howard presided on Friday over a conference of the Farmers' Alliance, held at Exeter Hall, at which, upon the motion of Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., the report of the provisional committee was adopted, and a resolution was carried, approving the formation of the Alliance as an organisation of farmers and agricultural reformers generally.

The Dublin Corporation on Friday unanimously nominated Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., as Lord Mayor of that city for the next year.

The work of exploration at the Blantyre Colliery revealed a recklessness almost incredible. On Thursday night four bodies remained in the workings, and they were reached on Friday morning. In the hand of one of them there was found a tobacco pipe, another pipe was got about a foot behind a comrade, and a third pipe lay beside a miner named Henry Duffy. There was no appearance that the fourth man, Patrick Lynch, had been smoking, but his lamp was unlocked, and secreted in his clothes was found a forged key for unlocking Davy lamps. Some lucifer matches were also found on one of the bodies.

Petitions containing nearly 250,000 signatures have been presented in support of the bill for closing public-houses in England and Wales on Sundays, which stands for second reading to-day.

An attempt has been made in London, under the auspices of well-qualified contractors, to furnish railway travellers with accommodation the necessity for which has been repeatedly forced upon public attention. Messrs. Spiers and Pond have opened a refreshment stall at the King's-cross Railway-station, on the Metropolitan up, and Great Northern and Midland down, platforms, at which nothing of an intoxicating nature is supplied.

On Friday the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund amounted to over 24,000*l.*

At a town's meeting held at Liverpool on Saturday, under the presidency of the mayor, resolutions in favour of the Sunday closing of public-houses in England were adopted, two amendments being rejected by large majorities.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., distributed the prizes to the scholars of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham on Saturday. He inculcated upon the young people the duties of economy and self-denial, cautioned them of the importance of the first step in life, and said their success in the world was the best return they could make to the managers of the institution which had provided them with their education.

The price of corn for some weeks has maintained a pretty equable level. Last week the average price of wheat was 44s. 4d. per quarter.

The hopes of a revival of trade which the Board of Trade returns for the month of May were thought to justify are not supported in the returns issued for June. The imports during the mo th amounted in value to 27,768,780*l.* as against 28,661,103*l.* in June, 1878, and 29,810,370*l.* in the corresponding period of 1877. The exports reached a total of 14,583,540*l.*, showing again a decline from the figures of the periods of comparison, the total in June, 1878, having been 15,091,638*l.*, and in 1877, 15,305,659*l.*

Mr. W. E. Baxter's notice for next session for a series of resolutions demanding a reform in the laws regulating entail, primogeniture, and settlement, as a simple and inexpensive mode of conveyancing and registration of land, and the removal of restrictions and obstacles which prevent free trade in land, was considered at the last meeting of the Cobden Club and unanimously approved.

According to *Lords and Commons'* list, the Home Rule members spoke as follows on Saturday, in committee on the Army Discipline Bill:—Parnell, 45 times; Biggar, 23; Nolan, 20; Callan, 10; O'Donnell, 7; O'Beirne, 7;—112 times in the course of the sitting of twelve hours, from two to nine minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday morning.

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The French Senate, by 159 to 107 votes, has passed the bill for the return of the Chambers to Paris.

It is stated in a Paris letter that the Republican journals, with scarcely an exception, approve on principle of the acquittal of M. Paul de Cassagnac, and hope that this press prosecution may be the last.

Descriptions of the social and political condition of the Russian Empire, which are no longer transmissible from St. Petersburg, now reach us from Berlin. The exhausted state of the Exchequer, the ravages of the cattle plague and swarms of locusts, the war on hand with the Tekke Turcomans, the dispute, which may end in a costly war, with the Chinese—all these, in addition to the reports of Nihilist conspiracies and outrages, make up a sufficiently uninviting picture. A Berlin telegram states that the revolutionaries are daily losing ground, but this opinion is scarcely confirmed by the facts. Dr. Weimar, an "inveterate anarchist," has been convicted of complicity with Solovieff, and sentenced to death.

Two hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Irkutsh on Friday last, the flames breaking out simultaneously in the centre and suburbs of the town. Letters, threatening the conflagration, were received last week by several officials of Tula.

The health of King Humbert is said to be very precarious.

Menotti Garibaldi, who was talked of as the leader of the Italian colonising expedition to New Guinea, has decided to remain in Italy. Preparations for the expedition continue to be made in Rome.

Signor Cairoli has been formally entrusted by King Humbert with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

On Sunday the Prince of Bulgaria arrived at Varna, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In proceeding through the town, surrounded by crowds singing the national hymn, he passed under a triumphal arch bearing the inscription, "Courage, Prince. The people are with you." In the evening the town was illuminated.

Major Cavagnari, the British Envoy to Afghanistan, is expected to arrive at Cabul about the end of this month. A telegram from Simla describes the state of affairs in the Afghan capital as satisfactory. The Ameer has no difficulties with his people near the capital, but the situation is "threatening" at the extremities of his kingdom, Herat and Badakshan. The Indian authorities believe that the Ameer's brother, who is in command at Herat, will show himself loyal when Yakoob Khan arrives in company with the British Envoy. It has been arranged that the Ameer and Major Cavagnari shall make a tour together through Afghanistan. Mir Baba Khan, who rules in Badakshan, is expected to yield to the same influences; and, with the country freed from domestic dissensions, and a British Resident controlling its foreign relations, the future is regarded as tolerably secure. A little cloud is, however, rising in the direction of Teheran, and the presumed friendliness of the Persians to the Russian expedition against Merv is regarded with dissatisfaction.

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A Welsh paper suggests to Mr. Tracy Turnerelli that the best way to dispose of the wreath would be to melt it down and present the gold to the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots.

## Miscellaneous.

MRS. MEREDITH'S HOMES.—The annual commemoration of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, at Addelstone, Surrey, will take place on Thursday next. The Rev. Dr. Talmage will give an address, and at the meeting which follows the Earl of Kintore will preside, and the Earl of Shaftesbury and other gentlemen will speak. Afterwards there will be handbell ringing, singing by the little girls, and a musical lecture. These Homes were established by Mrs. Meredith in connection with the Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Mission, to rescue the children of prisoners from their evil surroundings, and to bring them up as respectable members of society. Two hundred chidren are now in the Homes. Mrs. Meredith's philanthropic work deserves the hearty support of the public.

THE GOLDEN WREATH.—Mr. John Ross, of Maryport, has received a letter from Lord Beaconsfield in answer to one agreeing with his lordship's refusal of the "people's tribute." Lord Beaconsfield says that it was admitted that the idea originated with a single individual who was not himself a member of the working class, nor deputed by any body of working men to represent them. These circumstances deprived the affair of the spontaneous and representative character which was claimed for it. The acceptance of the gift would be open to misconstruction, and, much as Lord Beaconsfield appreciates the generous feelings and kind intentions of the subscribers, insurmountable difficulties compelled him to decline it.—The Oldham Conservatives, having written to Lord Beaconsfield asking whether he has definitely refused the Turnerelli wreath, or only declined it at the hands of the promoter, and also asking whether he would accept the tribute at the hands of a Lancashire Conservative committee, supposing the consent of the contributors could be obtained, his lordship has replied that the acceptance of the gift now would be open to misrepresentation, and, much as his lordship appreciates the generous feelings and kind intentions towards himself, there is no apparent way of surmounting the difficulties which have compelled him to decline it.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—These become worse and worse. It seems as if the pollen had either been washed away by the rains which we daily experience or been converted into an inert paste. Be that as it may, the fruits keep falling, falling until there are few or none left. Apples have fallen in showers; plums in not a few cases are nearly all gone; and many pears have also dropped. Pears, however, though flowering much earlier than apples, have set better and keep their hold of the trees with far more tenacity. Cherries also promise to be a full crop, and those gooseberries that escaped the spring frost seem to enjoy the constant downpours, and their fruits are swelling fast. Raspberries are also moisture-loving plants, and they show well. Strawberries, which were most promising, are falling fast, the flower and embryo fruits either dropping or rotting rapidly, till soon hardly a sound fruit will be left. This will prove a great disappointment, for hardly ever have strawberries presented a finer prospect and forest of bloom over a fine spread of clean foliage. The better kinds of fruits on walls have also suffered much. Apricots are pushing in a wholesale way, and peaches and nectarines have suffered from severe attacks of curl and aphides. The fruit of both, too, are thin, though wall trees bloomed well and looked at one time unusually healthy.—*The Garden.*

SCHOOL FOR POPULAR MUSIC.—The Earl of Kintore presided, on Saturday afternoon, at the opening of the east wing of the Tonic Sol-fa College at Forest Gate. There was a large assembly of friends of the movement, and the proceedings were enlivened by the singing of glees and choruses by the whole audience. The noble chairman said that he had often seen in Scotland the happy results of the Tonic Sol-fa movement in spreading the habit of singing and the ability to sing. The system enabled all to sing, and that quickly and truly. With these qualities it was bound to succeed. It had been well said that the ballads and songs of a nation were the index to its character, and in improving popular songs we improve the tone and morals of the people. Mr. Curwen, president of the college, and founder of the movement, announced that in four years nearly 4,000*l.* had been raised in small contributions from thousands of pupils and teachers, there having been hardly any large donors. It was essentially a people's college. He was happy to say that the wing now opened would be occupied on Wednesday morning by forty or fifty young student-teachers from all parts of the country. Mr. Curwen mentioned that a report of the Education Department just issued states that 71 per cent. of all the systematic teaching of singing in elementary schools is done by the Tonic Sol-fa method. Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. Colin Brown, of Glasgow, and others addressed the meeting.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—A Swedish paper prints a private letter from Professor Nordenskjold, in which he states that the Vega, after leaving the mouth of the Lena, penetrated, but with much difficulty, into the neighbourhood of Behring's Straits—that is to say, into the part of the Arctic Ocean which is visited every year by whalers from the Pacific and by trading vessels belonging to the American Alaska Company. Frequently the waters remain open until the middle of October, but last year, owing to the prevalence throughout September of northerly and north-westerly winds, the ice began to collect early to the north of Behring's Straits.

Near the shore, however, the water remained clear, and thus the Vega was able to reach the east coast of the bay of Kuljaschin by the 27th September. On the night between the 27th and 28th September the water between the ice floes became covered with a thick coating of ice, and the Vega was fairly frozen in for the winter, half a mile from the shore, to which three days afterwards her crew could walk over the ice. Another private letter received in Karlskona from the leader of the expedition states that if the Vega had arrived two days sooner at the place where she was finally frozen in, she would have been able to reach Behring's Straits. As it is, it is expected that she would be released from the ice on the 1st July and reach Japan about the 15th August. The Tjuktjen, who inhabit the shores of the Kuljaschin Bay, are stated to be very friendly and ready to render the voyagers any assistance in their power. They are similar in appearance to the Greenlanders; have black eyes and hair, a brownish yellow skin, are dressed in reindeer skins, dwell in tents made of skins, and live chiefly upon seals.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION AND THE "CAT."—The committee of the National Liberal Federation met at Birmingham on Monday, and prepared the following circular, to be issued to the Liberal Associations throughout the country:—"Dear Sir,—The debates in the House of Commons have so effectually raised the whole question of flogging in the army that it has become the duty of the opponents of that cruel and unnecessary punishment in the country to assist the efforts of their friends in Parliament. The privates in our army are men, do not cease to be English citizens because they have become English soldiers, and they have a right to be protected from injustice and cruelty. The legalised use of the lash is unknown in the great armies of the European States, and we do not believe that ours is the only one which cannot be governed without the use of moral degradation and physical torture. The interests of the State require that the army should be filled by men of honour and good character, and the maintenance of flogging must serve to prevent this by making the service repulsive and unpopular. So much has been gained by the force of augument in Parliament that there is reason to hope that a strong expression of popular opinion may effect the entire abolition of the obnoxious punishment. Whatever is done must be done immediately; and we earnestly request you to take any possible steps, either by general petition, by memorials to your local members, or by any other practicable means, to assist in a work so essential alike to the dignity of the soldier and the interest of the national service. —We are, yours truly, WM. HARRIS, chairman of committee; J. S. WRIGHT, treasurer; JESSE COLLINGS, honorary secretary; F. SCHNADHORST, secretary."

THE "CAT."—On Saturday the members of Parliament who attended the day sitting of the House of Commons were engaged for some time in viewing the instruments used in the infliction of corporal punishment in the army and navy and Her Majesty's prisons. The "cats" exhibited by order of the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for War were four in number, and were exposed to inspection in an alcove adjoining the "cloak-room." The alcove was guarded by two policemen, who had received strict orders to admit no person not a member of Parliament. The most formidable weapon of the four exhibited was undoubtedly the "Marine cat," which bore a descriptive label in the following terms:—"Sealed pattern of 'cat-o'-nine-tails' approved by the First Lord of the Admiralty, 7th December, 1877. Signed, G. W. Rodney, Deputy Adjutant-General." The handle of the instrument is 19in. in length, and from the end depends a thick cord, which at 4in. distance from the handle is divided into three separate cords, and these again are divided each into three tails 14in. in length. Each of these tails, which are of fine, hard whipcord, is knotted nine times. The "Navy cat" came next in interest. It was endorsed "Navy cat, brought from the Duke of Wellington 25th of June, 1879, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth." This instrument is formed of a handle, covered in green baize, 21in. in length, from which depend nine lashes of thick cord, each 28in. in length. A label at one end of the handle was endorsed "Never used." Another "Navy cat," called the "approved cat," was also on view, and like the "Marine" instrument, the handle is 19in. in length, with thick lashes nine in number and each 28in. long. It bore the inscription, "Cat approved for use on board Her Majesty's ships, for seamen and marines." The fourth instrument exhibited is that used in Her Majesty's prisons, and is composed of a black handle 19in. in length, with nine lashes each 37in. in length, made of whip cord, and each bearing three hard knots.

THE FRENCH FANCY FAIR AT THE ALBERT HALL.—On Monday morning the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the new wing of the French Hospital in Leicester-place. In the afternoon there was a grand bazaar in the Albert Hall, of which a contemporary gives the following account:—"In the arena were twenty very handsomely designed stalls, and the floral decorations were also very beautiful. The list of patronesses of the *fete* comprised the most prominent members of the fashionable world now in London. The stalls presided over by the *artistes* of the Comédie Française attracted a very large share of attention, and it was difficult to approach Mdlle. Sara Bernhardt, who, superbly attired in white, and assisted by Mdlle. Broisat, was disposing of articles, principally fans, Japanese ware, and photographs, for amounts which must have largely added to the receipts of the day. Amongst other attractions exhibited by Mdlle. Bernhardt were two little white kittens in a cage. Mdlle. Croisette, beautifully dressed, and with whom was associated Mdlle. Reichemberg, in a light blue costume, was also surrounded by a crowd of admirers anxious to secure a *souvenir* of the occasion. Mdlle. Samary was highly successful in relieving all who approached her of their superfluous cash; and very amusing was the manner in which she cajoled a gorgeously-attired Celestial into making some most extensive investments. Valuable works of art were on sale at the counters of some of the ladies of the foreign diplomatic body, and of the English and foreign nobility. A whole army of girls acted as sharpshooters, and caught the stragglers who would not venture into the thick of the fair. About four o'clock the hall was densely crowded, and shortly afterwards the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with a large royal and distinguished party, arrived and visited all the stalls, making numerous purchases, especially of our French visitors, with whom they chatted long and freely. The famous band of the *Garde Republicaine* from Paris performed throughout the entire afternoon." The bazaar was continued yesterday, and as the result it is expected that at least 4,000*l.* will be realised on behalf of the French hospital.

THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The Birmingham Town Council, by adopting the report of the General Purposes Committee dealing with the notorious "Afghan Prosecution," has identified itself openly with the action taken by the mayor and his supporters at the meeting in December last, and expressed its regret, and something more, that the stipendiary magistrate had failed to "state a case" for a higher court after the mayor had agreed to accept judgment. It is greatly to be deplored, on general grounds, that Mr. Kynnersley failed to state a case, as the whole country is interested in having authoritatively defined the limits of a chairman's right of interference with expression of public feeling at "towns meetings." If the ruling of the Birmingham stipendiary is accepted, then it follows that a chairman must submit to have a meeting of burgesses turned into a bear-garden, the speakers insulted, and the entire proceedings reduced to "inexplicable dumb noise and show," or run the risk of being summoned before the police magistrate and fined. At the meeting in question, the rioters, who deliberately refused to permit the business to proceed, were, after the patience of the mayor had been exhausted, turned out of the hall by the police, acting under his orders. The testimony of the mayor and of scores of respectable witnesses was in effect that no speeches could be heard, no business could be done, on account of the clamour, and that the two alternatives were the suppression of a public meeting or the ejection of those who disturbed it, The mayor decided to turn out the disturbers, and Mr. Kynnersley found him guilty of common assault, and fined him accordingly. If this be law, it is surely law run mad, for it places it in the power of half-a-dozen brazen throats to reduce a great public assembly to confusion and nullity. There is a wide distinction between expressions of dissent common to all political meetings and the tactics employed by the organised disturbers of the Afghan demonstration. The latter resolved themselves purely and simply into noise, sustained for the better part of an hour, so that not a word could be heard from the platform. The mayor did not interfere with the expression of dissent, because, as a matter of fact, the rioters could not dissent from what they could not hear. He suppressed organised rowdyism, and it will be a bad day for England when such a proceeding on the part of a chief magistrate comes to be regarded as a common assault.—*Echo*

THE EUSTON-SQUARE AND RICHMOND MURDERS.—On Thursday Mr. Justice Hawkins resumed at the Central Criminal Court the trial of Hannah Dobbs, on the charge of having murdered Miss Matilda Hacker, at 4, Euston-square, in October, 1877. The trial commenced on Wednesday. The evidence for the prosecution having been brought to a close, Mr. Mead addressed the jury for the defence, contending that stronger suspicion rested upon other persons than upon the prisoner, who had given a satisfactory account of all things traced to her possession. At a quarter to six the Judge began his summing-up, concluding at a few minutes before eight. The jury, after a deliberation of half an hour, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was thereupon acquitted. At the same Court Catherine Webster is on her trial, charged with having murdered Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, on or about the 2nd of March last. On Friday, John Church, proprietor of the "Rising Sun" beerhouse, Hammersmith, said that on Sunday evening, March 2, he was serving in the bar, and saw Porter and Thurlow. On Monday evening he was also at home, acting as treasurer of a benefit subscription. He never saw the prisoner before March 9, when she was in the bar with Henry Porter. Questioned with regard to his going down to Richmond with the prisoner, and being alone with her drinking and smoking, he gave only such answers as "I don't know," "I can't tell." When he enlisted in the army in 1857 he was nineteen years of age. Mrs. John Church was then examined. She repeated her evidence in chief given before the magistrates. She knew that her husband was going down to Richmond, but did not know he was with Kate Webster there. She first saw the prisoner on March 9, with Porter. Subsequently, the prisoner came to her house several times. On Monday the evidence for the prosecution was brought to a close with the medical testimony and the recalling of Church for further cross-examination. Mr. Warner Sleigh then addressed the jury for the defence, contending that there was nothing to show that any murder had been committed; and that if there had been a murder there was nothing to prove that the remains were those of Mrs. Thomas. Nor was there anything to show that the deceased lady did not break a blood-vessel, die in an apoplectic fit, or by any other natural cause. Examining critically the statements made by the prisoner, Mr. Sleigh argued that in her declarations after her arrest, both before she was brought to England, and subsequently to that period, she told the truth from beginning to end. He maintained that the evidence of neither Church nor the Porters was worthy of attention, and appealed to the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt by which the case is surrounded. Yesterday morning was occupied with the reply of the Solicitor-General on the part of the Crown. Mr. Justice Denman then summed up, and at twelve minutes after five the jury retired to consider their verdict. At twenty-seven minutes after six they returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner then made a statement, in which, while withdrawing the accusations she had made against Church and Porter, she reasserted her innocence, and charged the crime upon the father of her illegitimate child, for whom she saw no reason that she should suffer the penalty of death. After sentence had been passed, she urged a plea in stay of execution, which a jury of matrons, empannelled in court, decided to be without foundation. The prisoner, who had remained calm and impassive up to the passing of the sentence of death, subsequently appeared extremely distressed, and the application of restoratives on the part of the warders became necessary.

## Gleanings.

The Boston *Courier* somewhat sarcastically remarks:—"The police of New York are being vaccinated. But what's the use of it? They never catch anything."

"This is a sad commentary on our boasted civilisation," the tramp despondently observed when he found out that the ham that he had taken from the front of a shop was wooden.

It is said that when Lord Beaconsfield was at the International Agricultural Exhibition the other day, he met Mr. Clare S. Read, M.P., and said to him, "Oh, Mr. Read, what shall I do to meet this agricultural depression?" "My lord," replied Mr. Read, "you must pray earnestly and sincerely that there must be fine weather for three weeks."

A GREAT VIOLINIST IN TROUBLE.—As the story goes, Herr Joachim one day went to have his hair cut. His admirers will remember he wears one long lock brushed over his head to cover what may be described as the thin part of his crown. "This," said the hairdresser emphatically, "must come off." "Oh, no," said the herr, "I think not." "But I may cut a great deal off?" persisted the man of brush and scissors. "Oh, no; leave it," pleaded the artist. "But, sir, I must cut it off, or you will look like a fiddler!" And the best of the story is that the master, having saved his precious lock, went out and repeated the conversation.

SLEEPINESS REBUKED.—A worthy clergyman in the west of Scotland was regularly annoyed in the forenoon service by a sleepy carrier. In the course of visiting, Saunders was remonstrated with for his drowsiness, and pleaded as an excuse heavy work and porridge for breakfast. His clerical guide advised tea, but to this Saunders demurred, as tea "wouldna lie" on his stomach. It happened one very warm day that the minister felt sorely annoyed at the hearty snore of Saunders, who sat in the gallery. Stopping suddenly in the middle of his sermon, the reverend gentleman, who knew every member of his congregation, called out to John Blunt to awaken Saunders. This having been done, to the perfect bewilderment of the sleeper, he was thus addressed: "Saunders, this will never do. Ye maun either no' come to the kirk in the forenoon or take a tea breakfast."

CURIOSITY REBUKED.—A postal-card was dropped into the letter-box addressed to the "Rev. John P——." It was an ordinary card, and the postmaster was an ordinary postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over, and read:—"You, to whom this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying, pusillanimous coward.—GEORGE F. DUGAN." The postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling "Nancy Lee." In due time a clerk came upon the card, perused it, and began to employ himself busily in the affairs of the realm. How the card fared with the various persons through whose hands it passed it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is postmistress of the office where the Rev. John P—— is supposed to get his letters; but the report is that on that day she smashed a bottle of ink by flinging it at the head of a person who asked her if they ever read post-cards at that establishment. We cannot be too careful never to write on postal-cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensitiveness of the Post Office people's feelings.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## MARRIAGES.

CATCHPOLE—BARROW.—June 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Redhill, by the Rev. James Smith, of Leeds, Edward Allen Catchpole, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Samuel Barrow, Esq., of Lorne House, Redhill, and Weston-street, Bermondsey.

HUMBERSTONE—BURROWS.—June 26, at Headingley Hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. S. D. Hillman, the Rev. W. J. Humberstone, to Annie Maria Burrows, of Ashfield, Headingley.

PINN—PARTRIDGE.—June 26, at the Congregational Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. W. Pinn, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Jackson, pastor of the church, the Rev. T. W. Pinn, M.A., of Stockport, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Partridge, Esq.

MACKIE—CAMPBELL.—June 27, at Ballynagard House, by special licence, by Rev. Robert Sewell, Derry, William Mackie, Esq., M.D., Antananarivo, Madagascar, to Isabel Callender, youngest daughter of the late William Campbell, Esq., Ballynagard House, Londonderry.

MACINTYRE—STALLYBRASS.—June 28, at the Congregational Chapel, West Ham, by Rev. E. Stallybrass, grandfather of the bride, Robert Macintyre, Esq., of Waverly, Stratford, E., to Agnes Hill, only child of Rev. T. E. Stallybrass, West Ham.

FOSTER—HEATH.—July 1, at Abbey Foregate Congregational Church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. T. Townsend, C. Joseph Foster (of the firm of Crocker and Co., Dorchester), eldest son of Charles Foster, Kelvedon, Essex, to Ann Ellen (Nellie) youngest daughter of John Heath, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

BEHRENS—WARBURG.—July 4, at Platt Chapel, Fallowfield, by the Rev. Mark Wilks, Gustav, eldest son of Jacob Behrens, of Bradford, to Fanny, elder daughter of M. G. Warburg, of Manchester.

## DEATHS.

BARTRAM.—On the Lord's Day, the 6th inst., after patient suffering, but in the full assurance of hope, the Rev. J. T. Bartram, twenty-three years pastor of the Congregational Church, Deal, Kent, aged 54 years. Friends please accept this intimation.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION!—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists; by others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

WARNING! RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public have been attended by the usual results—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

DO YOUR "DYEING" AT HOME.—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Magenta will dye a table cover or a small curtain completely in ten minutes in a pailful of water. Silk scarfs, veils, braid, ribbons, may be dyed crimson, scarlet, violet, &c., in a basin of water. Judson's Dyes. Sold by chemists everywhere.

HAPPY DAYS! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. It is the old established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

"COCA LEAF, WORDSWORTH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OF HEALTH," prepared from "Erythroxylon-Coca," the successful remedy for debility, nervousness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and rheumatism. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 15s.; sent free on receipt of P.O.O.—H. Wordsworth and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 6, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The hour of danger.—Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent, and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

# Advertisements.

**METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**

MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO., Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

MR. E. J. CHINNOCK, M.A., LL.B., Rector of the Dumfries Academy, late of Blackheath, is desirous of RECEIVING TWO or THREE PUPILS into his Family as Boarders, to be prepared for Examinations, if required.—Loreburn Park, Dumfries.

**£10 to £1,000** INVESTED in UNITED STATES STOCKS make fortunes every month. Books sent free explaining everything.—BAXTER & Co., Bankers and Stockbrokers, 7, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—India and China pure TEAS, in quarter and half-pound bags, to Sell from 1s. 6d. per lb. Supplied to Agents at Importer's prices No licence required.—Write for particulars and press opinions to OLIVER, OLIVER, and Co., Tea Importers, 231, Southgate-road, London, N.

# HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Wednesday, May 28, 1879, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., in the chair. There was a numerous attendance of Shareholders.

The SECRETARY having read the Notice convening the Meeting, the Report and Balance-sheet were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting. Success sweetens labour. We have been successful. The property we have purchased during the past year corresponds entirely with the description I gave you when we last met. It is composed of the same sort of shops, weekly tenancies, and quarterlies. Two facts in our Report are very striking. The first is that the shares have been so rapidly taken up. I suppose no Company running parallel to this Company has met with so much success. The other fact is that, in the face of the great distress which has been spoken of by so many persons, and which has been felt by many societies, we have not been able to buy at any greater advantage than in previous years, which shows that the class of house property the Company deals in has not been depressed. The bulk of house property is of that character and value that, whenever a man obtains it, and it realises for him a good interest, he will not part with it unless for a good round sum, simply because he will not be able to replace the money so realised in anything else so safe and remunerative. It is important that the capital of the Company should be completed as soon as possible, because it will greatly decrease the ratio of the cost of management, by increasing the area over which it is spread. The larger the number of shareholders, and the sooner we get out our capital, the less in proportion will be our working expenses. With regard to resales, I may say that for many of the estates we possess we have had offers in advance of what we gave for them, and if we have refused these offers you may be sure we had cogent reason for so doing. The reason is that it is not possible to replace such estates satisfactorily. We have an estate purchased this year in the north western part of London. It is admirably adapted for gentlemen who can afford to go into a £40 house. They are exceedingly well fitted up, and there is every convenience in them for either one or two families, and we can afford to sell them at a little over £400. This purchase is to a certain extent a kind of experiment rather than anything else. In fact, we have nothing else of this kind of house except this particular estate. With reference to our shops, we have invested very favourably indeed to the extent of £56,000 or thereabouts, during the past year. There is one estate of shops at Shepherd's Bush—of which two-thirds are now completed, although they are not quite ready for occupation; but as soon as they are ready, we can let them to pay us, in perpetuity or on lease, 8 per cent.; and I have been told by many men who thoroughly understand shop property that there is not a better description of property, and nothing better for any man to develop his business, and in which he can also have every home comfort for his family. I should here say that I should like to see shop property built so that the comforts of home should be better provided for than they usually are. We are not only doing that for the working classes, but also in our shop property we have every convenience. We have as handsome rooms in these shops as you will find in an £80 house, and they are paying £80 and £85 and £100 a year on lease, and at the end of the lease they will be worth £120 each a year. We have invested in a very nice property at Battersea, near to Wandsworth. There are several shops there, all on one side of the road, and as shops they form a complete market. We have taken thirteen or fourteen of these shops, and half of them are freehold. The last three shops we purchased were freehold property at Loughborough and they all let directly they were finished; we only purchased them recently, and they are all let. We have an estate near to Battersea Bridge, as we have faith in the improvement of that neighbourhood on account of the halfpenny toll having been taken off. Perhaps you have read the opinion of a foreigner of the bridge running parallel to London Bridge. He said that there were very few people who passed over it when they had to pay a toll, but as soon as the halfpenny was taken off the people availed themselves of the privilege in large numbers.

Mr. SUTTON GOVER, C.C. (member for the City of London on the School Board), said: I have to second the adoption of the Report. I feel that to speak after the Chairman's full and explanatory address upon what has been done is a very difficult task. I feel the office of Director to be a very responsible office. I am quite sure that the Directors during the past year have given faithful services. I think they have given wise services; but as no two men will go about the management of a public Company alike, it is extremely probable that all the meeting will not agree to all that has been done during the past year by the Board. It is my business to give a clear account of the progress of the Company in that period; and you will occasionally have to refer to the figures in the balance-sheet you hold in your hand. I will touch the salient points in it as briefly as possible. As to the capital of the Company, it has not been a good year for getting out capital generally, and I do not think you will find any Company that has been established during the last year which has got out its capital with any great facility. I noticed one Company which has the name of the Queen as patron, and also the names of the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, and yet has not got out its capital with so great facility as has this Company of yours. I am speaking of the difficulties we have had to contend with in order that you may look fairly at the Report we present you to-day. Up to the end of the first year we had allotted £156,000 of capital; to the end of the second year the amount allotted was £360,000; and up to the end of the third year it was £507,000; so that you see we have got to the half-way house—we have allotted half of the total capital of the Company. (Hear, hear.) You know that a shareholder who has an allotment of shares can put down £5, and the rest he can, if he likes, pay by quarterly payments. Now, how has the capital been paid up? There was up to the end of the first year £115,006 paid up, and £40,000 which was unpaid; the amount paid up to the end of the second year was £293,000, and unpaid £67,000; and up to the end of the third year there was £426,000 paid up, and £80,000 unpaid. The percentage which was unpaid at the end of the first year was 26 per cent.; at the end of the second year, 19 per cent.; and at the end of the third year it was 16 per cent.; so that I think we have received quite as much as we could expect to receive upon the total capital which has been allotted. (Hear, hear.) I notice that for three years the average amount paid into the Company per week on your shares has been £2,732. The capital allotted in the third year was £146,000, and £133,000 was received in cash during the year on shares, which was only about 9 per cent. less than the average amount of shares allotted in one year. The cost of establishing the Company and getting out half of its capital has been, in the three years, £19,000. In most other companies this cost of establishing would have been spread over a number of years, and so much would have been paid off every year. We have received in premiums, £41,400—that is, up to the end of the year. There has been a good increase since then. So that all the expenses have been paid off, and £22,060 have been carried to the reserve fund from that source. I want now to show you the working of that. In the first year the establishment ou lay amounted to £3,770. We received in premiums £2,200, and we carried a debt forward of £1,500; in the second year the outlay was £7,500, and the premiums £17,000. The difference was £9,500, and with that difference we wiped off the debt from the first year of £1,500, and carried the sum of £8,000 to the reserve fund. In the third year our capital outlay has amounted to a little more, namely, to £7,900 as against £7,500 in the previous year; and the premiums were £22,000, so that this year we carry from this source to the reserve fund the sum of £14,000. As in the three years we have completed one-half of our capital, we have so far been successful in doing that which the shareholders desired as expressed by themselves at the first and second annual meetings of the Company. The design was to get out the entire capital of the Company in a really short time, and by a sufficient outlay to do it in that time; it being evident that when the entire capital of the Company was out, the working expenses would be reduced to a minimum. (Hear, hear.) There would also be a larger surplus of profit realised from the resales of the Company having a larger number of estates to act upon, and there would be a good market for shares in the event of any person having to part with his holding. It would have been an unsatisfactory process to have got out our capital through the Stock Exchange. The expenditure for getting out the capital of the Company, I should like to say, has been unattended with a single farthing of profit or benefit to any officer of the Company whatever. It has been laid out as economically and judiciously as was possible for us to devise to secure the result desired. I will now come to the earnings and spendings of the Company during the past year. The earnings have amounted to £30,000, and have arisen from three sources; and the spendings, amounting to £28,500, under two heads. As to the earnings, the rents have produced £28,700; the resales, £1,700; and the commission and fees—that is, for managing the property of other people—£150; the exact amount of the earnings being £30,650. The spendings have been—£23,700 interest paid to shareholders, and that also includes the interest to depositors and bankers (£21,000 was the amount paid to shareholders) added to which there are £4,800 other expenses, which make a total £28,500, leaving a surplus, after paying the 6 per cent. dividend, of earnings over spendings, of £2,000 available for the reserve fund. Now before I pass from the items I have just read, I want you to see the growth of the Company in one or two respects. Your rent roll the first year was £2,500; the second year it was £15,000; and in the third year it reached £28,700. Then the profit on re-sales was, in the first year, £287; in the second year it was £2,300, and £1,790 in the third year. Now, this item of profit would have been marvellously swelled, but that our Chairman seems determined when he gets hold of a good estate, to keep it; and unless you can persuade him that it is better for the Company to part with it than to keep it although you might realise a considerable profit by a resale, he is on the Conservative side there, and will keep the estate, (Applause.) We have had offers made us for many of our estates at what would have been a large profit upon our original outlay; and if the money is not to be found in the balance-sheet, it is because we believe that it is much more to the interest of the shareholder to retain these estates than to realise a temporary profit just to make a show for the moment. (Applause.) Now I come to the interest paid to the shareholders. The first year it amounted to the sum of £2,300; that was at the rate of 5 per cent.; in the second year it was £11,800, or 5½ per cent.; and the third year it was £21,800, or 6 per cent.; and it is to be 6½ per cent. for the next year, if you approve of that. I am quite certain that the Directors could have gone to 6½ per cent.; but although they would have been able to pay that, they might have had to drop down a little the next year, and that would have been rather disastrous to the Company, and so they kept on the safe side, and that which was in the true interest of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) The total interest to depositors and the bankers of the Company during the year has been £1,900. The expenses of the Company were £3,400 in the second year, which was at the rate of 1 6-10ths per cent. upon the average amount of capital at work. In the third year they were £4,800, £1,400 more than in the preceding year; but as there was a larger capital at work, it amounted to 1 3-10ths per cent., that is 1-3 per cent. less upon the capital at work in the third year than in the second year. I will now come to the reserve fund. At the end of the first year it amounted to £387; but then there was a debt against it of £1,524 for establishment expenses, which was carried forward. In the second year, however, that debt was wiped off, and the reserve fund was increased to £10,300; at the end of the third year we are in this position: the reserve fund, on the day ending the financial year, the date of the balance-sheet, was £26,000, and your capital was intact. Since the end of our financial year that fund has again been largely increased. (Hear, hear.) Now let us look at our company as some other companies are looked at, in view of its assets and liabilities. You have completed the purchase of estates, the cost of which was £495,000; against which you advanced a temporary loan to the bankers amounting to £23,500 and £14,000 to your depositors, or £37,500 all told, against the £495,000 the value of your estates. (Applause.) Those estates, I think I need not say, have been valued at cost, and they would now, I believe, fetch a great deal more, if put up to the

hammer, than we paid when we bought them. (Hear, hear) The value of the company's estates, you see, was £102,500 at the end of the first year; at the end of the second year the value was £327,000; and at the end of the third year their value had increased to £495,000. (Hear, hear.) I should like to say a word or two now about the outlay for capital. I am the director to whom that matter was entrusted by my co-directors, and the course which has been taken has been that which I think was the best one for the company. (Hear, hear.) I dare say many of the shareholders may perhaps think it is a large sum—£7,900—to spend in getting out capital. But it is my belief that the quickest way is the cheapest. I see that we are already surrounded by imitators and rival companies, and I see the names of really good business men connected with those companies; but not one of those companies has progressed at all like your company has. (Hear, hear.) If the policy adopted by two of the former annual meetings is carried out, with your excellent facts and figures—for those presented in the report to-day are excellent—I have no hesitation in saying that the million of capital will be completed in a moderately short time. (Hear, hear) We are, as I said before, a ready at the half-way house; and when it is completed there will not only be a market for the shares immediately, but there will be a market at a figure very much higher than that paid as premiums before. (Hear, hear) You have worked out an idea which no other company has before attempted to work out, that is, solving the artisans' dwellings question, by the simplest of all means, namely, by putting a good landlord and tenant together, and by the landlord doing his duty to the tenant. In the long-run, all the schemes of philanthropy, all the aids to charity, all the benevolence will pass away, to come back to the simple and true commercial basis, and you have a monopoly at the present time of the working out of that basis. (Hear, hear.) Now what has been done in the past, with your confidence and with your help will be done in the future. The shares of the Company, you see, are to pay 6½ per cent. I will not waste your time in showing you how each successive entrant at par, at one, two, three, and four pounds per share, has been benefiting the bulk of the shareholders by the progress of the Company, but I will say that at the present time I do not know of any investment of your money which will better you more than that of buying the shares of the Company. They at the present rate will give you what is equal to 5½ per cent. on amount of share and premiums added together, and every year they will give you an increase upon that; and you cannot find a safer or more profitable investment than that which is presented by the shares of this Company. (Hear, hear.) But I want to say this to you emphatically: You have the power with yourselves of making this Company t e most successful Company of the day. There are 1830 shareholders; they are spread all over England; they have confidence in their Board of Directors as being upright men of business and capable of the work allotted to them; let the shareholders, therefore, throw themselves heart and soul into the work of bringing other shareholders into the Company, and the whole capital will then be soon completed and you will not regret the assistance you have thus rendered to the Company, because of the benefit you have done yourself in giving that assistance. (Hear, hear.) However imperfectly I may have gone over the facts and figures as to the progress of the Company in seconding the resolution from the chair, I shall be very glad to answer any questions. But I can tell you that in giving you these facts I have not put them *couleur de rose*. I have only put them as they presented themselves to my mind, and as I believe them to be true I hope you will also. (Applause.)

Mr. DRIVER complained that the Company did not find him a purchaser at £4 premium for shares he wanted to dispose of.

Mr. W. S. GOVER said the shares of the Company were not got out through the Stock Exchange, and when any of the shareholders came to the Secretary he had always tried to do the best he could for them in the selling of shares. As to the price of the shares, the property of the Company was worth so much, therefore, as a protection to the shareholders, they would not let anybody in unless they pay £5 premium per share; but in saying that they did not guarantee that everybody who came at par, £1, £2, £3, and so on, should instantly have the whole of the premiums he paid and his share value back with a profit, should he be in want of the money.

Mr. HENRY GOVER, C.C., also replied to Mr. Driver.

Mr. JOHN POUND, C.C. (late Chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation of London), said the expenses of getting out the capital came under the working expenses, and had no business to be taken out of the premiums, which should be a reserve fund. Their policy was sound in many respects; but as the expense of getting out the capital was part of the cost of working the concern, he objected to its coming out of the premiums, instead of coming out of the working expenses of the concern.

Mr. W. S. GOVER said the course the directors had adopted had been submitted to the two annual meetings, and approved by them, and any alteration should be made by the shareholders. As to investing the reserve fund in Government securities, if they did that they would only get 3½ per cent. instead of 7 to 7½ if invested in house property.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion as follows:—"Resolved that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, and that the recommendations of the report be carried into effect," and it was carried with but one dissentient—Mr. Driver

The retiring Directors and Auditors were re-elected, and the cordial thanks of the meeting presented to the Chairman, Directors, Auditors, and Secretary.

Mr. J. T. BEDFORD (Chairman of the Committee appointed under Act of Parliament for the Management of Epping Forest): That year had been one of the most wonderful years the Company had experienced, having made enough profit, one way or the other, to pay 10 per cent. What the Directors proposed to do was wise, they distributed 6 per cent., and put by 4 per cent. That decision was most wise and careful.

Mr. JAMES CLARKE (Editor and Proprietor of the *Christian World*), in returning thanks for the renewed expression of confidence, said the Auditors had satisfied themselves of the correctness of every item in the balance-sheet, and that their money had been invested in the exact manner stated in the Report. With respect to the general affairs of the Company, it was evident that the Directors were paying the closest attention to the business, and the Chairman was thoroughly master of the whole business, and could give a reason for every act of the Board. It was certainly no light task to manage to the satisfaction of a large body of shareholders such a business, and the continued prosperity of the Company depended absolutely upon the care and wisdom of its management, and hence the shareholders should see to it that in the changes which time would make in the Board and other officers of the Company, the places were filled up not only with gentlemen of the highest character, but with those who, like the present Directors, understand the business in hand.

Mr. J. POUND said that the Auditors opened every parcel and compared the amount of the purchase money with that in the books. The meeting then separated.


THE CONGREGATION Worshipping in WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, having Resolved to place a BUST of the late REV. SAMUEL MARTIN in the Chapel, and to erect to his memory an ORGAN equal to the requirements of the Building, confidently APPEAL to former worshippers in their midst now scattered throughout the country, and feel assured that they will be glad to contribute towards the Memorial to one who was dear to them as a man, and to whom they owe a lasting debt of gratitude as a pastor and teacher.

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CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Pastor,

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The cheapest because the best and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without eggs, Pastry without butter, and beautiful light Bread without yeast.

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The best, cheapest, and most agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c., &c. Restores delicate individuals to health and vigour.

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GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER,

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Delicious Custards without Eggs, in less time and at Half the Price.

Unequalled for the purposes intended. Will give the utmost satisfaction if the instructions given are implicitly followed. The proprietors entertain the greatest confidence in the article, and can recommend it to housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good Custard. Give it a Trial.

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WHITE HORSE STREET, LEEDS.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

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Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

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**BUMSTED'S TABLE SALT,**
*As Supplied to*
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*Please Note the Trade Mark*—
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Strong, rich flavoured, and very economical, in 3lb. tins, at 2s. 6d. each.

Also the best 2s. Tea known.

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Wringer, and Mangler. Written for busy, careworn Mothers by Mrs. SHELDON-WILLIAMS. Post free from Harper Twelvetrees, 40, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

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COALS.—LEA and CO.'S LOWEST SUMMER PRICES.—BEST WALLSEND.—Hetton or Lambton, 24s.; Wallsend Seconds, 23s.; best Wigan, 22s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; best Stafford, 21s; new Silkstone, 21s.; Derby Bright, 19s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Hartley, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 17s.; Coke, 12s. per 12 cwt. Cash. Screened. Depôts, Highbury, N.; High gate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway, N.; South Tottenham, N.; 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin, N.W.; and 1, Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.

## Goddard's Plate Powder

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

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By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.—Seventh Edition, post free, 32 Stamps.

ERUPTIONS: their Real Nature and Rational Treatment; with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics.

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HOPGOOD & CO.'S NUTRITIVE and SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM has the Testimony of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to its "surprising" and "unfailing success." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Also Sedative and Cold Cream, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

SUMMER DELICACY.

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AS BLANC-MANGE, CUSTARD, BAKED PUDDING, &c.,

WITH STEWED FRUIT OF ANY KIND.

BORWICK'S FOUR GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER makes Bread, Pastry, &c., light, sweet, and digestible. Sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. packages, of which 700,000 are sold weekly.

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FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS

65 & 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

To meet the demands of their immense connection, special and novel fabrics for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS are manufactured by Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS. A large variety of all the most fashionable and distingué mixtures and designs are now ready for inspection.

Each Roll of Cloth and all Ready-made Garments bear a Label whereon the Price and Class are marked in plain figures.

| | Class A | Class B | Class C | Class D |
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| SUIT | 36s. | 42s. | 50s. | 59s. |
| COAT | 17s. 6d. | 21s. | 28s. | 33s. |
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| OVERCOATS. | 21s. | 28s. | 33s. | 42s. |
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| SUIT | 75s. | 81s. | 94s. | 102s. |
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| TROUSERS | 22s. | 24s. | 26s. | 28s. |
| OVERCOAT | 50s. | 55s. | 65s. | 70s. |
| "ULSTER" | 70s. | 75s. | 84s. | 100s. |
| BOYS' SUIT | 31s. | 36s. | 40s. | — |
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The Ready-made equal to those made to order.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

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Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respiratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC thoroughly Recruits General Bodily Health and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capsuled bottles, 4s. 6d., next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the ename of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.—For restoring the colour of the hair.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, often headache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

DR. NICHOLS'

## FOOD OF HEALTH.

8d. per pound.

One meal a day would give Health to Thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

## DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

## CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION,

and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

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Patent Glacé Thread.
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IN GOOD TASTE AT VERY MODERATE COST.

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CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
13 & 14, PAVEMENT, AND ROPEMAKER STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
**NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.**

## A CHILD'S SKIN AND COMPLEXION

is often Spoiled by the use of strong Alkaline or impure Toilet Soaps, for at no period of life is the skin so sensitive. Mothers and Nurses who value the health and beauty of the Children should ask for

## PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY PURE.
It is strongly recommended by all the leading authorities on the Skin.
USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES.
AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.

# A GOLD WATCH FOR A GUINEA!

## Is it Possible?

Quite possible to have an Oroide Gold Watch, presenting every appearance of the precious metal, at that very low price, and containing works equally good with those in the best gold watches.

What a boon is this for those who cannot afford real goods. The lady's watch, sold at 35s., is a dainty and elegant little affair, with a large choice of patterns. Nothing can be distinguished in these different from 18-carat gold, which has found a dangerous rival in the equally brilliant and durable Oroide.

Chains can be had in the same material at comparatively low prices. For 5s. even a very pretty pattern can be had; and for 15s. a really handsome chain can be procured. Other articles of jewellery can be had at equally low prices—earrings from 3s. 6d., brooches from 4s. 6d., and bracelets in really artistic designs at about one-twentieth the cost of the gold it imitates so exactly. The maker of this very inexpensive jewellery is

## MR. C. C. ROWE,

## 88, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.

"I noticed an Indian locket which was extremely handsome, and would cost at least six guineas in gold, the price being half-a-guinea. A lady's long chain of a handsome pattern, called the 'Prince of Wales,' cost 15s., and a short chain, the 'Victoria,' 7s. 6d. Necklets can be had from 2s. 6d. to 30s. I noticed some at 8s. 6d. in really beautiful designs; lockets to hold four photographs cost a guinea. The gentleman's complete set of studs with solitaires for cuffs, either engraved, plain, or with stones, cost from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. These prices will prove how inexpensive Oroide is, though it differs in that respect only from real gold."—Sylvia's Home Journal, Christmas Number, 1878.

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## WILLS'

"THREE CASTLES" TOBACCO.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES.'"—Vide "The Virginians." Only in Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and Trade Mark.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured, and of very Excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Office: 4, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT (MAY, 1879.)

NEW BUSINESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,175 policies issued for | £456,450 |
| New annual premium income | 13,099 |

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 24,283 policies in force for | £4,437,034 |
| Annual premium income | 133,446 |

DEATH CLAIMS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Death claims, including matured policies and bonuses paid in year | £53,759 |
| From commencement paid for claims | 485,534 |

ACCUMULATED FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Added in the year | £60,689 |
| Increasing the fund to | 624,446 |

Average Reversionary Bonus for 24 years, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER per Cent. per Annum.
Policies payable in lifetime. Separate use Policies.
Non-forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments.
Assurances effected in the Mutual Department during 1879 participate in Ninth Division of Profits, and rank for Two Years' Bonus therein.

ISSUE OF SECOND HALF OF CAPITAL.

HOUSE PROPERTY and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C., seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station. Capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each, for the Purchase and Sale of productive and progressive House Property, and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

CAPITAL ALLOTTED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st issue, at par | 4,000 | shares | Amount | | £100,000 |
| 2nd " | £1 prem. | 4,000 | " | " | 100,000 |
| 3rd " | £2 prem. | 4,000 | " | " | 100,000 |
| 4th " | £3 prem. | 4,000 | " | " | 100,000 |
| 5th " | £4 prem. | 4,000 | " | " | 100,000 |
| 6th " | £5 prem. | 860 | " | " | 21,500 |
| Total | | 20,860 | Total | | £521,500 |

The Sixth Issue of 4,000 Shares, £25, at £5 per share premium. 860 have been already allotted, and the remainder are in course of allotment.
The present premium has been fixed to place on a fai level the old shareholders and present entrants.
Further profitable re-sales have been made.
Estates purchased 123, for £596,798.
Reserve Fund upwards of £27,000.
Number of Shareholders, 1,841.
Profit of Third Year, nearly Eight per Cent.
Current rate of interest on Shares, Six and a Quarter per Cent.
Third Annual Report, Balance Sheet, Share Application Forms, Pamphlet entitled "Seventeen Facts," and all other information apply to

W. H. BASDEN, Secretary.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL from OLDHAM.

8, Check-street, Glodwick-road, Oldham,
Page D. Woodcock, Esq., 21st April, 1876.
St. Faith's, Norwich,

Sir,—I was suffering severely from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, and Spasms; I read your advertisement, and thought it was just the medicine to meet my case; I was at the time under one of the best medical men in Oldham, but found little or no relief until I took your Pills, which I purchased of your agents, Messrs. Braddock and Bagshaw, of Yorkshire-street. I thank God I ever did so, for they have proved a great blessing to me. Before I took your Pills, I was ill nine weeks, and was never at the end of the street where I live; I almost despaired of ever being better, but I am happy to inform you I am better now than I have been for years, and I attribute it only to the use of your Pills. I am never without them, and the best of all is I have never needed a doctor since.

I remain, yours truly,
MRS. RATCLIFFE.

Witness, John Harrop, 71, High-street, Glossop.

SUFFERERS from WIND on the STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Ague, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of this most excellent medicine.

Page Woodcock's Wind Pills are sold by all medicine vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or sent for 14, 33, or 56 stamps, according to size, by Page D. Woodcock, Calvert-street, Norwich (formerly of Lincoln).

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THE BEST SUMMER MEDICINE.

These invaluable preparations are universally recognised as the most suitable Medicine at this time of the year, cooling the Blood, and giving a healthy tone to the Stomach.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

Another Gold Medal
again the ONLY ONE awarded for
COD-LIVER OIL
PARIS, 1878.
MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

Prepared by Moller's Special Method, free from indigestible fats of other oils, is superior to ANY in delicacy of taste and smell, medicinal virtue and purity. The most eminent London and European Physicians pronounce it the *Purest* and *Best*. Given the highest award at 12 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. *Only* in capsuled bottles, of all chemists.

## NEW STORY BY WILLIAM BLACK.

*NOTICE.—The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JULY contains the First Part of a New Story, entitled, "WHITE WINGS: a Yachting Romance." By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "Madcap Violet," &c.*

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Place.

*NOTICE.—THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE for July, price 2s. 6d., will be published on the 15th inst., and will contain an article on DISESTABLISHMENT, AND ITS COMPLICATIONS IN SCOTLAND.*

C. KEGAN PAUL and CO., 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

TO LADIES AND COOKS. "A TREASURE NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT."—*Court Circular.* **DOMESTIC COOKERY. By A LADY, 1st Class Diplomee,** National Training School of Cookery. Post free, 13 stamps, from P. WARD and CO., 16, Great Marlbro'-street, W.

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Send for Price List (48 pages), post free. LEGITIMATE CO-OPERATION (for Cash only). No FEES.] TO THE HEADS OF FAMILIES.—Co-operative Stores Superseded by [No TICKETS.

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Free delivery in London and suburbs. Carriage paid on country orders of £5, and on orders for TEA (only) of £2, to any railway station in Great Britain.

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STOCKS LARGE, CHOICE, and WELL-ASSORTED in prices, colours, and qualities. Our SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, and TRIMMINGS are carefully selected, having thoughtful attention given to the matching and blending of colours. Our extensive Premises, large Stock, and numerous Staff enable us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined with moderate charges.

**PATTERNS SENT FREE.**

Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY & NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

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THOS. BROWN and SON, Church Furnishers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. CUSHIONS, HASSOCKS, SEAT MATS. Estimates and Contracts Free.

**GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION.**

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**Fry's Celebrated Caracas Cocoa, 1s. 4d. per lb.**

**OUR NEW FASHION BOOK, 28 Pages, containing numerous Illustrations of the Latest Styles in MILLINERY and CAPS, Post-free, 1d.**

## THE DOUBLE-KNEE STOCKINGS

*FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,*

MADE in RIBBED COTTON or CASHMERE. SPLICED with EXTRA THREADS in the KNEES, Thereby rendering Darning unnecessary, and making them much more durable than ordinary makes.

FOUR QUALITIES IN COTTON, TWO QUALITIES IN CASHMERE. Double Knees, Toes, and Heels.

Price List of Best Quality Ribbed Cotton; in Black and Chocolate—Navy, Cardinal, Sky, Bronze, Grenat, &c, 3d. per pair extra

| Size | 000 | 00 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | 2s. 1½d. | 2s. 1½d. | 2s. 1½d. | 2s. 2½d. | 2s. 3½d. | 2s. 5½d. | 2s. 8½d. | 2s. 10½d. | 3s. 2½d. |

With Silk Clocks, 6d. to 8d. per pair extra. The above are of the Best Belper Manufacture, and NONE BETTER CAN BE HAD. SAMPLES and PRICE LISTS on application to—

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First Issue of 25,000 Shares, of £1 each, of which upwards of 12,000 have already been applied for. Any further issue will probably be made at a premium.

## THE NONCONFORMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

*(LIMITED.)*

CAPITAL, £50,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £1 EACH. Payable, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. on Allotment, ending all liability. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned in full.

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REGISTERED OFFICES AND PREMISES.

25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

Extensive, Central, and in the midst of the Wholesale Markets.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Association is formed to meet the demands of a large class of persons, Nonconformists and others, not provided for by the existing Co-operative Societies. The great success of the large Stores, already in operation, and the immense benefits, acknowledged on all hands, as accruing to their members, are guarantees for the success of an Association, conducted on similar principles, but intended for a body of persons who, for the most part, are not Members of the existing stores. In fact, the time has come when the great body of Nonconformists must be provided for. Others than Nonconformists will, however, be eligible both as Shareholders and Members.

The aim of the Directors will be to turn over Stock at least twelve times a year, thus enabling them to sell at an almost nominal profit, and at the same time to earn a large income. After payment of interest at £6 per cent. to the Shareholders and providing a small Reserve, this fund will be divided between the Shareholders and Members. For each of the latter an account will be opened in the books of the Association. After each stocktaking, every Member whose purchases for the year amount to £20 or upwards, and every Shareholder will receive a Cheque on the Company's Bankers or a delivery order for goods (at his option) for his share of the profit. The Shareholders will thus make an excellent investment, and the Members will not only purchase at a very low price, but will benefit largely by the success of the undertaking. These advantages are not generally to be found in similar associations, so that the active co-operation of all interested can be confidently invited.

In order to show that ample field exists for this Association, it may be stated that the returns of the existing Stores are only about 1 per cent. of the estimated total purchases of the metropolis and its suburbs.

The Directors will make arrangements to save members the trouble and waste of time, often complained of, and make purchasing as easy at the stores as at ordinary shops.

Each department of the Stores will be superintended by a thoroughly experienced Manager.

The high prices which are commonly charged for Juvenile Clothing and General Outfitting have induced the Directors to engage for this department a Manager, who has been connected for many years with two of the largest houses in the trade in London.

Arrangements will be made by which coals, and other articles which cannot be kept at the Stores, may be bought of Associated tradesmen, who will supply Members at greatly reduced prices.

Each original Shareholder will become a Life Member, and will have power to nominate a Life Member for every ten Shares held.

Until further notice Subscribers of 10s. become Life Members.

The Annual Subscription for ordinary Membership is for the present 2s. 6d.

No promotion money has been or will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be regulated with every regard to strict economy.

The Directors and their friends have applied for upwards of 12,000 Shares, but preference will be given in the allotment to the general public, as it is desirable to distribute the Shares as widely as possible.

Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to the Bankers of the Association, or to the Secretary, at the offices.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Secretary, Solicitors, Bankers, and Auditors.

N.B.—Applications may also be made by letter to the Secretary, simply stating the number of Shares required and enclosing 10s. per Share.

CLUB AND REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT.

The premises being admirably adapted for the purpose, the Directors intend making a special feature of this department, which will embrace Luncheon, Dining, Reading and Writing Rooms, available for Shareholders and Life-Members.

The only contract entered into by the Association is one dated June 24, 1879, with L. Salomons, Esq., for a lease of the premises.

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